

THE LAW AS TO SUPPORT FOR BUILDINGS.

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THE late Lord Bowen, one of the ablest Judges of the past century, said that the right of support is intricate and obscure. Therefore, anyone presuming to treat it must be wary. I propose to say very little in regard to support as affected by mining operations, and to deal mainly with the right of lateral support for buildings.

EXCEPTIONAL CASES.

Before considering the general rule as to how the right of support for buildings can be acquired, it is desirable to look at three cases where the general rule is not applicable.

(1) *Where Land would be let down although not built on.*

Supposing damage has been caused to a building by digging away soil from adjoining land, the first question is, would the property which has been damaged by the removal of lateral support have sunk or shifted if no building whatever had existed upon it?

This question is most important, because as a matter of law it is not universally essential that a building should have stood for twenty years in order to entitle the owner of it to claim damages for the withdrawal of support. Thus, if it be clearly proved that, irrespective of the weight of the building which has sustained damage, the land on which it stands would in its natural condition have sunk or shifted by reason of the adjacent excavation, then the owner of the damaged property can recover damages for disturbance of his natural right to the support of his land as land; and the injury to the building will merely swell the amount of compensation payable in respect of the hereditament as a whole. There was a decision to this effect in 1859.* Certain pillars of coal had been left unworked under land near to some houses belonging to one Browne. Robins the owner of the coal worked out the pillars, and so damaged Browne's houses. As it was proved that Robins' workings would have interfered with the stability of Browne's land even though no building had been erected on it, the Court held that Browne's natural right of support had been infringed; and that Robins was liable to pay damages, not only in respect of the injury caused to the land, but also in respect of the houses built on it.

* *Browne v. Robins* (1859), 28 Law Journal, Exchequer, 250.

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When a claim can be maintained on the ground that the right of support for land in its natural state has been disturbed, the liability for inclusive damages attaches, notwithstanding that the buildings have not been erected for twenty years, and notwithstanding that the excavation in the supporting land has been done as carefully as possible.

Cases where this ruling holds good are more likely to occur in places where the subsoil consists of sand or other loose foundations, than where it is hard rock; but wherever buildings are damaged by the withdrawal of support, the first question is, would the land itself have given way if no buildings had been placed upon it?

(2) *Removal of Support by a Person not entitled to the Adjoining Soil.*

The general rule does not apply where support is withdrawn by a trespasser or other person not entitled to exercise any acts of ownership over the land affording the support. Thus, irrespective of whether a building has stood for twenty years, the owner of it can recover damages from a person who is not owner of the adjoining ground, nor acting under him, and who *negligently* pulls down a building which yields support, or excavates in the adjoining ground so as to let down the building entitled to support.* A case of this kind does not often occur; but it is necessary to mention it by way of reminder.

(3) *Right of Support dependent on Document.*

The general rule does not apply where the right of support is granted or excluded by, or is dependent on, a document executed by the person who formerly owned both the building receiving and the building yielding support. Time will not allow of this branch of the subject being discussed on the present occasion: the question will turn on the language of the particular document, or on the circumstances of the particular case. Suffice it to say that the circumstances may be such as to preclude the recovery of damages occasioned by the removal of lateral support. Thus, supposing there is a sale by auction at which Mr. Murchie buys one lot whereon an ancient wall is standing; and Mr. Black buys the adjoining plot subject to conditions under which Black is bound to pull down existing buildings and build a new house. Black's operations for complying with these conditions result in the old wall on Murchie's plot being knocked down. In a case where these facts existed† the Court decided that Murchie could not recover damages, for the reason that Black had been *required* to excavate and build by the common vendor, who could himself at the time of sale have done what he liked with his joint property.

THE GENERAL RULE AS TO ACQUISITION OF SUPPORT FOR BUILDINGS.

Having by this method of exclusion got rid of cases where the general rule does not apply, we are now ready to state that rule; and this cannot be done better than by quoting some words used in the celebrated leading case of *Angus v. Dalton* decided in 1881 by the House of Lords, aided by a number of Judges specially called in for their assistance. Although the legal problem was abstruse the facts were simple. Messrs. Angus had a building in or near Newcastle-on-Tyne, which formerly consisted of two houses and had stood for more than twenty years. About twenty-seven years before the cause of action arose, they converted one of the houses into a coach-factory, and for this purpose removed the internal walls, and put in girders for supporting the upper floors of the factory. On one side these girders were let into Messrs. Angus's walls; and on the other side they were let into a large chimney stack

* *Jeffries v. Williams* (1850), 20 Law Journal, Exchequer, 14. *Bibby v. Carter* (1859), 28 Law Journal, Exchequer, 182.

† *Murchie v. Black* (1865), 34 Law Journal, Common Pleas, 337.

adjoining upon property belonging to the Commissioners of Works. This materially increased the lateral pressure upon the adjoining soil belonging to the Commissioners of Works. Twenty-seven years after the alteration was made, Messrs. Dalton were employed by the Commissioners of Works to pull down and rebuild their adjoining house. Messrs. Dalton employed a sub-contractor, who by removing the foundations of the Commissioners' building let down the house of Messrs. Angus.

The House of Lords decided that the Commissioners of Works were liable to pay damages for the injury occasioned by the wrongful withdrawal of support, notwithstanding that they had employed a competent contractor and directed him to use proper precautions. The work was in its nature dangerous to adjoining property, and therefore the principals could not discharge themselves from the liability resulting from proper means not having been adopted for preventing injurious consequences.

The decision of the highest tribunal in the land is clearly stated by Lord Watson in golden words: * "A right to lateral support from the adjoining soil may be acquired for a building which has enjoyed that support, peaceably and without interruption, for the prescriptive period of twenty years. The obligation which the creation of such a right by user imposes upon the owner of the adjacent soil is to give continued support to the building. Consistently with that obligation he can make any lawful use of his land which he thinks proper. He may dig into, or even remove, the strata from which the building derives support, provided he gives efficient substituted support by means of a retaining wall or other device. The proprietor of the building cannot complain that his right has been infringed, unless and until the stability of his building has been affected by the withdrawal of its lateral support."

In the course of this leading case it was shown that much of our modern law of support is founded upon Roman law. Now, one rule established by the Roman lawyers was that the acquisition of an easement must be "*nec vi, nec clam, nec precario*" i.e. not by force, nor secretly, nor by permission.

In *Dalton v. Angus* it was laid down that the right of support is an easement, and cannot be acquired if these conditions are not complied with. Thus if Angus had built an ordinary chimney stack for carrying its own weight and represented to his neighbour that it was nothing more, when in reality it was intended to carry a greater weight, that would be *clam*, a clandestine proceeding on which a valid easement of support could not be gained.

"*Clam*" does not mean "fraudulently" or "surreptitiously." It is sufficient that the easement has not come to the knowledge of the owner against whom support is claimed, and is not of such a nature that his attention ought reasonably to have been drawn to it.†

If anyone is about to build a heavier building on his own land he should be quite open about it. It is not desirable to give his neighbour any opportunity of contending that false or misleading statements have been made to him. However, "more is not requisite than to let the enjoyment be so open that it is known that some support is being enjoyed by the building. That is enough to put the owner of the land on exercising his full rights, unless he is content to suffer a curtailment, not, in general, of any consequence."‡

When the right of support for a building from land is in question the age of that building must be reckoned from the date of its last increase of burden: by an addition to the bulk and weight of the building,§ or, by the support having been diminished by excavation in the land on which the building stands.||

* *Dalton v. Angus* (1881), Law Reports, 6 Appeal Cases, 740; 50 Law Journal, Queen's Bench, 751.

† *Union Lighterage Co. v. London Graving Dock* (1901), Law Reports, 2 Chancery, 300.

‡ Lord Blackburn in *Dalton v. Angus*, above.

§ *Dalton v. Angus*, above.

|| *Partridge v. Scott* (1828), 7 Law Journal, Exchequer, 101.

SUPPORT OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS FROM BUILDINGS.

The great case of *Angus v. Dulton* was one where support was claimed from adjoining land. Shortly afterwards it was decided that where two ancient and contiguous buildings have enjoyed support from each other for more than twenty years, the one is entitled to an easement of support from the other, even though the servient tenement may be the property of a rector or other ecclesiastical corporation.*

SUPPORT OF MODERN BUILDINGS FROM BUILDINGS.

Unless both buildings formerly belonged to a common owner who sold or devised them separately on the implied condition that the one building should support the other, it would appear that the owner of a building which has enjoyed support from an adjoining building for less than twenty years cannot claim compensation from the owner of the adjoining building. In such circumstances the owners need not keep the supporting building in repair. The person who wants support must provide it for himself.†

EXTENT OF SUPPORTING AREA.

As regards distance or extent, support must be given by that portion of land, wider or narrower, the existence of which in its natural state is necessary for yielding support. If the neighbouring land is of so solid a character that, being of rock, a foot of it is enough to afford support, that will be the limit; but if the neighbouring land consist of loose sand or mud, or be so friable or unsolid that a quarter of a mile is required for yielding support, that will be the extent.‡

If, however, an intervening owner in the lawful exercise of his rights has made an excavation, and the subsoil so removed would have sufficed for supporting land or buildings, the owner of the buildings receiving support cannot maintain an action for damages against the distant owner for digging in his property in a case where, if the intervening excavation had not been made, he could have done so without causing damage to the property next beyond it.

Supposing support for a distance of 200 feet from my building is required, and my next adjoining neighbour only owns the first 100 feet, my right is not limited to that 100 feet; it extends to the remaining 100 feet owned by my next adjoining neighbour.

Put in another way, if a property owner makes an excavation, thereby rendering his surface or building less stable and more likely to fall when the adjoining or neighbouring land is excavated, he cannot thereby impose a greater responsibility on the owner of the adjoining or neighbouring land, or increase his own natural right to lateral support; neither can his natural right of support be made to affect land not immediately adjoining, if an intervening owner removes the rock or soil which serves as the first or nearest buttress of support.

Thus, the Swan Village Gas Works of the Birmingham Corporation stood on land lying a short distance away from land under which one Allen was working coal. Many years before, the coal under some land lying between the site of the Gas Works and Allen's Royalty was worked out by a third person. The seam dipped towards Allen's coal-field, and on his working nearly up to his boundary, a creep or pull-over occurred and cracked the gas works. It was admitted that if the intervening coal had not been worked out by the third person, Allen could have worked up to his distant boundary, without causing any damage to the gas works. Whereupon Sir George Jessel and the Court of Appeal in 1877 decided that the Birmingham Corporation could not maintain an action against Allen. A similar ruling would be given if an excavation from or near to the surface should be made in similar circumstances.

* *Lemaitre v. Davis* (1881), Law Reports, 19 Chancery Division, 281.

† *Colebeck v. Girdlers' Co.* (1876), Law Reports, 1

Queen's Bench Division, 234.

‡ *Birmingham Corporation v. Allen* (1877), Law Reports, 6 Chancery Division, 284.

HOW THE GAINING OF THE RIGHT OF SUPPORT CAN BE HINDERED.

Assuming that land on which a house is newly built could not be let down as land by excavations in the neighbouring soil, then "at any time within twenty years after the house is built the owner of the adjacent soil may, with perfect legality, dig that soil away, and allow his neighbour's house, if supported by it, to fall in ruins to the ground."*

An injunction will not be granted to restrain anyone from erecting on his own land a building which may gain the right of support after uninterrupted enjoyment for twenty years. The only way of preventing it is to excavate or operate in the adjoining property before the twenty years expire. If it does not suit the purpose or the interest of the owner of the adjoining property to do this, the law will presume from his remaining passive that he acquiesces in support being gained against him.

OBLIGATION AND RIGHT TO REPAIR A SUPPORTING BUILDING.

Although a person cannot do anything actively which results in support being withdrawn from his neighbour's building entitled to support, yet the person whose property affords support can sit still and do nothing, even though his passivity may result in his own land or house giving way, and his neighbour's buildings may, in consequence thereof, fall down. For this reason, it is competent for the person receiving support to enter upon his neighbour's land for repairing the tenement or party wall which affords support. The person wishing to preserve his right of support must himself take active measures for that purpose. This was so determined in *Colebeck v. Girdlers' Co.* in 1876.

Colebeck was lessee of No. 40 Basinghall Street, which was supported by a wall which stood between the next house, No. 38, built soon after the Great Fire of London, and an archway leading to the Girdlers' Company's Hall. Colebeck had covenanted with his landlords the Girdlers' Company that he would keep No. 40 in good repair. He contended that this covenant implied an obligation on the part of the Girdlers' Company to keep the supporting wall in such condition as to enable him to perform his covenant to repair. But a strong Court held that there was no such implied agreement on the part of the landlords, and that the tenant was limited to the right of repairing or rebuilding the supporting wall in order to preserve his easement.

As to whether or not underpinning upon the adjoining soil of a neighbour constitutes trespass in law, I have not been able to find any recorded decision directly bearing on the point. By analogy with Colebeck's case just referred to, it would appear that it does not constitute trespass for which damages would be awarded. Rather than have to pay substantial damages for removal of support, it would be better to run the risk of an action for damages for trespass in underpinning. A small sum could be paid into Court to cover nominal damages on that account. If the adjoining owner should be so foolish as to sue for trespass on account of the underpinning, the probability is that any tribunal would hold that he thereby waived any claim for withdrawal of support, and acquiesced in his land or building being let down. The defence to his claim would be *volenti non fit injuria*.

DAMAGES FOR DISTURBING SUPPORT.

He who by the removal of his own building causes injury to the contiguous building of another must compensate that other, if he had the right of support, however carefully the operations of the person pulling down have been conducted; while if the other had not any such right, the person pulling down will only be answerable for negligence.

Negligence will be inferred or proved if the person charged with it could have conducted

Lord Penzance in *Dalton v. Angus*, above.

his operations according to some other reasonable and usual method, which would have materially diminished the risk to his neighbour without materially increasing the burden or expense to himself.

The obligation of the owner of the supporting building has been put into doggerel thus :—

“ He must not kill, but need not strive
Officiously to keep alive.”

Even though a right of support may not exist, any owner digging in his own land or removing his own building must use due care and skill so as not to damage his neighbour's building.*

When does a cause of action arise for withdrawal of support? It first accrues when the owner of the damaged building sustains actual damage.†

Excavating in the adjoining land does not constitute a cause of action; because it may be that no damage will actually result; or the excavator may put up a retaining wall strong enough to serve as a complete substitute for the soil which previously afforded support. Accordingly, the owner of the injured building can sue for damages at any time within six years from the happening of the mischief to his building. The time is not reckoned from the date of the withdrawal of the support but from the occurring of the damage. This rule flows from the right of every man to do what he likes in his own land subject always to this, that if his mode of using it does damage to rights possessed by his neighbour, he must make compensation.

As damage to the building entitled to support is the essential factor in a claim for compensation, it follows that fresh claims may be preferred on every successive occurrence of fresh damage resulting from the removal of support.‡ Neither the risk of future damage, nor depreciation of the selling value of the surface in consequence of such risk, can be taken into account in assessing damages in any action that may be brought.§ This being established law, it will be prudent for anyone paying compensation for damage caused by the removal of support to take a discharge expressly covering future as well as past and existing damage.

If a cellar or other excavation was made by a preceding owner of a piece of property, and the building of a neighbour sustains damage, the succeeding or present owner is not responsible to his neighbour. It was not the present owner who made the excavation and no legal obligation is cast on him to build a retaining wall. This was so determined in 1900 in a case|| where Lord Donington, as proprietor, had worked out coal resulting in the cracking of an adjoining manor house. After his death, Mr. Hall, the owner of the house, sued the Duke of Norfolk, as trustee under the will of Lord Donington, on the ground that His Grace, as present owner, had failed to provide support. But it was held that the Duke and lessees to whom he had granted a lease were not liable, inasmuch as they had not made the excavation; and further that damages could not be recovered against the estate of Lord Donington because, the action being a personal one, it ceased with his death.

Although the claim in *Hall v. Duke of Norfolk* was based on subsidence resulting from mining operations, the principle of the decision in that case would undoubtedly be applied where the excavation was in the surface of adjacent lands.

* *Dodd v. Holme*, 1 Adolphus & Ellis, 493.

† *Bonomi v. Backhouse* (1861), 28 Law Journal, Queen's Bench, 378; 34 *ib.* 181.

‡ *Mitchell v. Darley Main Colliery* (1886), Law Reports, 11 Appeal Cases, 127.

§ *Tunncliffe v. West Leigh Colliery Co.*, Law Reports 1908, Appeal Cases, 27.

|| *Hall v. Duke of Norfolk* (1900), Law Reports, 2 Chancery, 493.

LIABILITY FOR DISTURBANCE OF SUPPORT WHERE CONTRACTOR EMPLOYED.

(i.) *Both Employer and Contractor liable.*

The circumstances may be such that both employer and contractor are liable to the person whose right of support is infringed. Thus, if Mr. Peate employs a contractor to pull down and rebuild his shop, this necessitating the digging of deeper foundations, and the contractor fails in the necessary duty of shoring up or underpinning the adjoining shop belonging to Mr. Bower, with the consequence that Bower's building is damaged, Peate the owner, and also the contractor employed by him, will both be liable to Bower, notwithstanding that the contractor has agreed to indemnify Peate against all claims. When so deciding in 1876,* the Court pointed out that the contractor had not been employed by Peate to give support; Bower had it independently. The Court said "that a man who orders a work to be executed, from which in the natural course of things injurious consequences to his neighbour must be expected to arise, unless means are adopted by which such consequences may be prevented, is bound to see to the doing of that which is necessary to prevent the mischief, and cannot release himself of his responsibility by employing someone else; whether it be the contractor employed to do the work from which the danger arises, or some independent person employed to do what is necessary to prevent the act he has ordered to be done from becoming wrongful." In such circumstances therefore it is important to the owner to employ a contractor who will be financially able to stand to the indemnity which he has engaged to give.

The rule is thus stated by Lord Watson in the leading case of *Dalton v. Angus*:† "Where an employer contracts for the performance of work which, properly conducted, can occasion no risk to his neighbour's house, which he is under obligation to support, he is not liable for danger arising from the negligence of the contractor.

"But, in cases where the work is necessarily attended with risk, he cannot free himself from liability by binding the contractor to take effectual precautions. He is bound, as in a question with the party injured, to see that the contract is performed, and is therefore liable, as well as the contractor, to repair any damage which may be done."

The building owner will be liable for damages occasioned by the removal of support, even though the specification provides that the support is not to be disturbed. It is his duty to see that reasonable skill and care are exercised in operations which expose the adjoining property to risk.

He cannot escape from liability unless he proves that it could not have been anticipated that any workman of ordinary skill would have dreamt of interfering with the support.‡

He will probably be exempt if he can prove that the contractor or his workman is positively dishonest or insane. But short of this, the employer must stand the consequences of putting his trust in fools.

The reason why provisions in a specification are not sufficient is that the person who employs a contractor really does his own work with the assistance of a contractor, and is responsible for seeing that the work is properly done.§

(ii.) *Only Contractor liable.*

It may be that only the contractor will be liable. Thus, where a person entrusts the rebuilding of his house to a contractor who, as a matter of contract or usage, can and should, by shoring or other usual means, prevent damage from happening to adjoining property, the owner of the house that is being rebuilt will not be responsible for the negligence of the con-

* *Bower v. Peate* (1876), 45 Law Journal, Queen's Bench, 446.

† *Dalton v. Angus* (1881), 50 Law Journal, Queen's Bench, 752.

‡ *Hughes v. Percival* (1883), 52 Law Journal, Queen's Bench, 719.

§ *Lemaitre v. Davis* (1881), 51 Law Journal, Chancery Division, 173.

tractor. The law presumes that the contractor knows his business, and will adopt the usual means of avoiding damage that in the nature of things can and ought to be avoided. The distinction consists in the fact that in such circumstances the mischief does not arise from the thing itself but from the negligent way in which it is done.*

(iii.) *Neither Owner nor Contractor liable.*

It may be that neither employer nor contractor is liable. Thus, supposing support is withdrawn from a newly erected building as to which it is certain that no right of support from soil or buildings exists, then neither the owner of the adjoining property, nor a contractor under him, is bound to shore up the immature building. The owner of the adjoining property is merely doing what he likes with his own, and he is not infringing any right of his neighbour.†

DEFECTS IN SITE OR SUBSOIL.

In a well-known work on "The Law of Building Contracts," it is stated that "an architect owes a general duty as a professional man to know and act in accordance with the law so far as it affects his profession, and if he designs or constructs without reference to the rights of adjoining owners he may render himself liable for negligence." But no English case is cited for showing that it has been conclusively held that an architect is personally liable to persons other than his employer for not knowing the law as to support. It may be that no architect in England has ever been remiss, or has ever been caught napping—just as it is said that there is no recorded instance of a solicitor having lost in a case against himself of breach of promise of marriage—the reason scandalously assigned is that he always writes the magical words "without prejudice" in his love-letters! Be this as it may; if an architect should actively superintend and direct operations which result in damage being occasioned by the wrongful removal of support, the arm of the law will probably be found long enough to make him personally responsible.

Both for the sake of avoiding legal liability and for the credit of his profession, an architect will do well to consider whether any right of support will be infringed, and to call his employer's attention to this risk. If damage is probable, then the specification should provide for shoring, or underpinning, or putting in a retaining wall, or whatever else is necessary; and also that the contractor shall indemnify both employer and architect against all claims and demands connected with the carrying out of the work.

As excavations enter largely into our minds on this occasion, it may be mentioned that in the absence of any specific guarantee or definite representation as to the nature of the soil, the contractor who has engaged to do the work cannot throw up his contract on finding that the soil is different from what he expected it would be.‡ To be safe he must ascertain the facts beforehand, or add to his price a sum to cover contingencies.

It is a well-known rule of law that an action cannot be maintained by a person from under whose land percolating water has been drained away. But in 1899 a singular case occurred near Hull where the Sutton Gas Company, in digging a tank for their gas-holder, pumped away not only underground water but also large quantities of silt, with the consequence that houses on adjoining land were let down and damaged. The problem before the Court was, Is this dirty water? If so, there is no remedy. Is it watery dirt? Yes: therefore pay damages. The contractor and also the gas company were held to be jointly liable.§

* *Butler v. Hunter* (1862), 31 Law Journal, Exchequer, 214.

† *Gayford v. Nicholls* (1854), 9 Exchequer, 702.

‡ *Jackson v. Eastbourne* (1886), 2 Hudson, 67; *Bots*

toms v. York Corporation (1892), 2 Hudson, 220.

§ *Jordeson v. Sutton &c. Gas Co.* (1899), Law Reports, 2 Chancery, 217.

PARTY WALLS,

so far as support is concerned, substantially stand in the same situation as ordinary buildings. Where there is a party wall neither owner of it can do that which will cause damage to the other owner or participant by removing or weakening the wall, in whole or part.

FLATS.

There is only time for one word as to flats: but Lord Chancellor Selborne in *Dalton v. Angus* said: "If a building is divided into floors or 'flats' separately owned, the owner of each upper floor or flat is entitled to vertical support from the lower part of the building, and to the benefit of such lateral support as may be of right enjoyed by the building itself."^{*}

SUMMARY.

To recapitulate, in dealing with questions affecting the right to support for buildings, the first question is, Would the land entitled to support have been let down if it had remained in its natural state even though no building had been placed upon it? If so, damages will be recoverable.

Has support been withdrawn by a stranger or trespasser not having any ownership or interest in the land which has afforded support? If so, damages will be recoverable.

Has support been withdrawn by a person who under express or implied obligation by document was debarred from removing it? If so, damages will be recoverable.

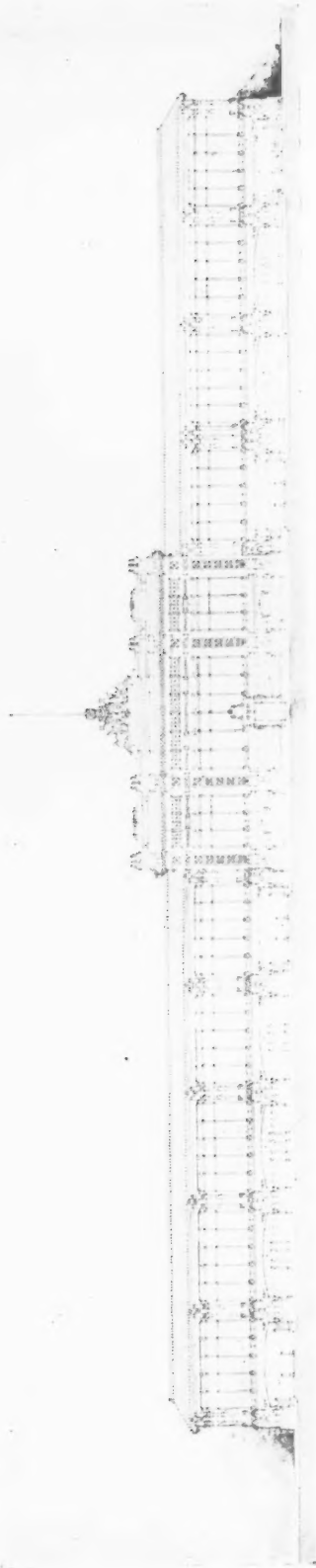
Has support been withdrawn from a building which has enjoyed it for twenty years, without force, concealment, or permission? If so, damages will be recoverable.

Has the damage happened within six years before beginning of action? If so, damages will be recoverable.

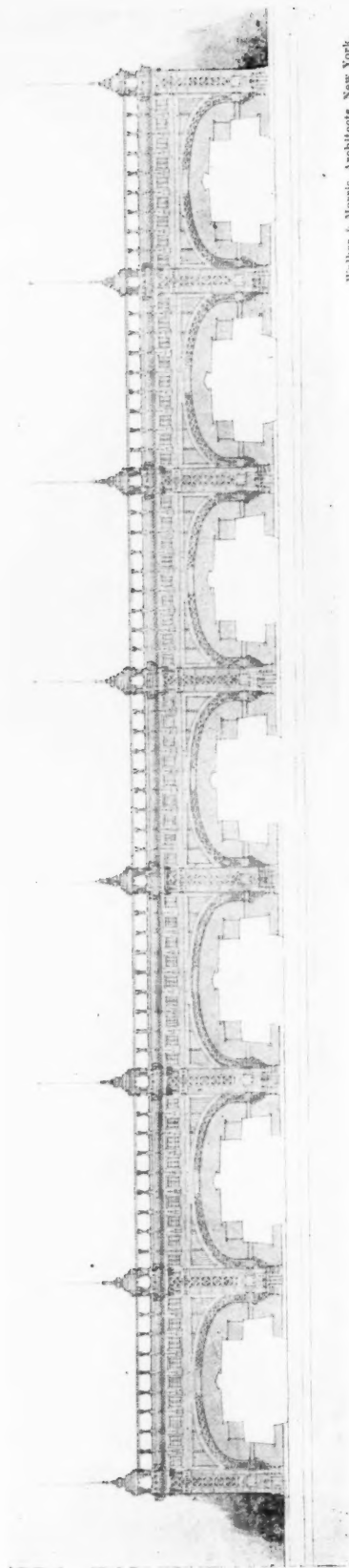
Is the person dead at whose instance the damage was caused? If so damages will *not* be recoverable from his representatives.

Did the contractor responsible for carrying out the work undertake to indemnify the employer against claims in connection with interference with rights of support? If so, he can be called upon to deal with demands made by the person whose rights have been disturbed.

^{*} Per Selborne L.C., *Dalton v. Angus*, 50 Law Journal, Queen's Bench, 731.



COMPLETED STREET-FRONT ELEVATION.



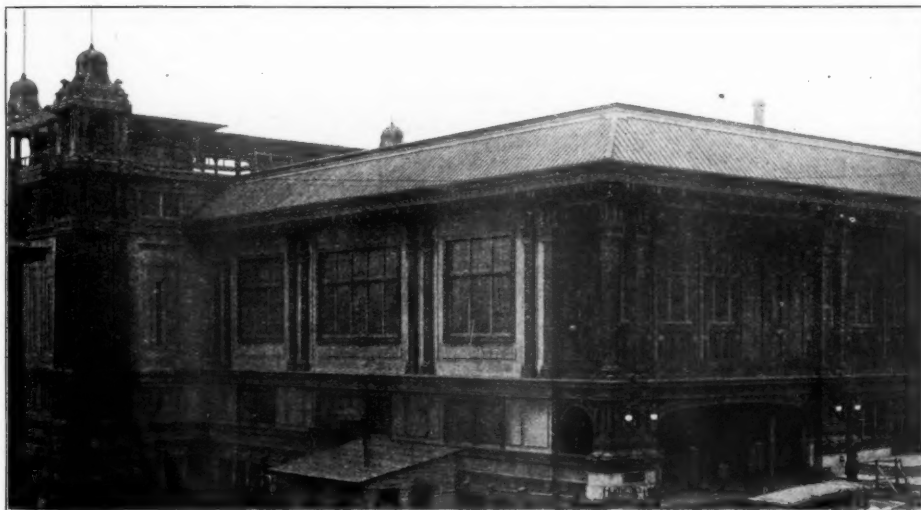
COMPLETED WATER-FRONT ELEVATION.

FIG. 1.—MUNICIPAL FERRY TERMINAL, NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., U.S.

Walker & Morris, Architects, New York.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN IN STEEL-WORK :

By EDWARD W. HUDSON [A.]



W. Angle of Steel-framed Ferry Terminal, New York.

AS most of the important steel-framed buildings in the United States have the columns and girders enclosed in masonry which appears to be structural, but is only a shell or curtain, any attempt at showing the steel-work and treating it architecturally is highly to be commended in the interests of truthful design.

Everyone who has landed in New York must, as the liner was making for her dock, have been struck by the sight of the fleet of steam ferry-boats darting to and fro across the Hudson River and the Inner Bay. The shore line of Manhattan Island bristles with piers and pile-fenders, forming slips for these boats and for vessels of every kind. They project any distance up to 800 feet, and even then are too short for the liners now under way. On the map, the piers give the shore the appearance of a comb with a vast number of teeth.

The building to be described is selected as being typical of what a well-designed fire-resisting structure ought to be; and the architects have succeeded in producing a result much superior to the general run of such structures even in the United States. It was completed in 1909 for the Department of Docks and Ferries, from the design of Messrs. Walker & Morris, of New York, which was selected in competition. The building is situated at the narrow south point of Manhattan Island, and is intended for ferry-boats running to Staten Island, N.Y. There is a similar block separated at present

by a vacant space which is ultimately to receive a central pavilion, to complete a scheme of a total frontage of 720 feet, as shown in fig. 1 opposite.

As usual in the United States, the authorities have spared no expense in their effort to secure a building worthy of the city and in some respects unique. The total cost of the section illustrated in detail was 648,000 dollars (£133,900), and of the other block rather less; together, roughly, a quarter of a million sterling, which is exclusive of the central pavilion. The site was city property.

The front of this half of the building sets back from the roadway of the quay at Whitehall Street. It measures 260 feet, but wings on the water front make that façade 60 feet longer. The return flanks are about 170 feet. Part of the area is on shore, and part over the water. It provides for docking three boats at one time, in slips numbered 1, 2, and 3 on plan.

GROUND PLAN (marked "first floor" as generally adopted in the United States).

Fig. 2 shows the ground floor plan as divided longitudinally by a driveway 40 feet wide, and by two transverse driveways 51 feet wide, leading to the hinged platforms by which vehicles have access to the lower deck of the boats. Passengers enter from the street by two vestibules, which open into a large waiting-room, with ticket-office, smoking-room, news and other booths—inevitably including

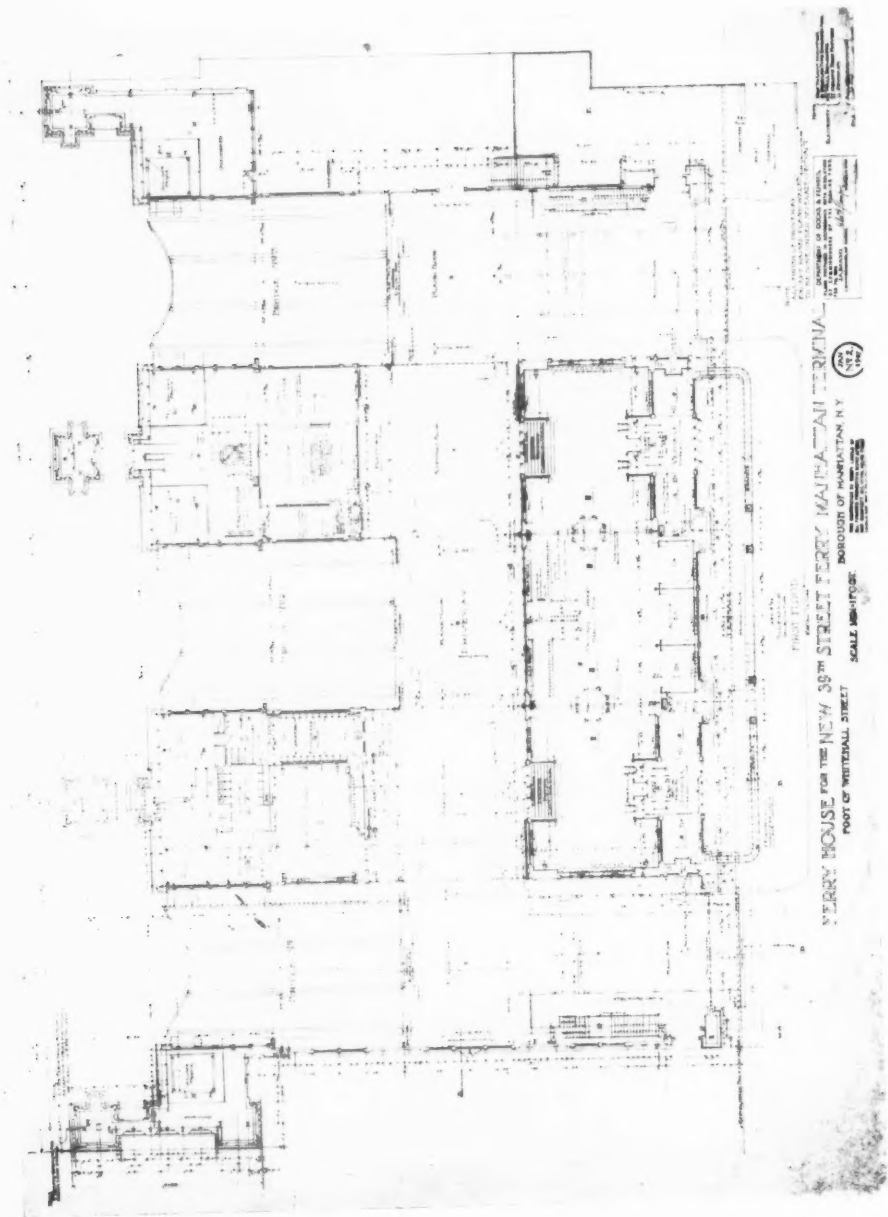
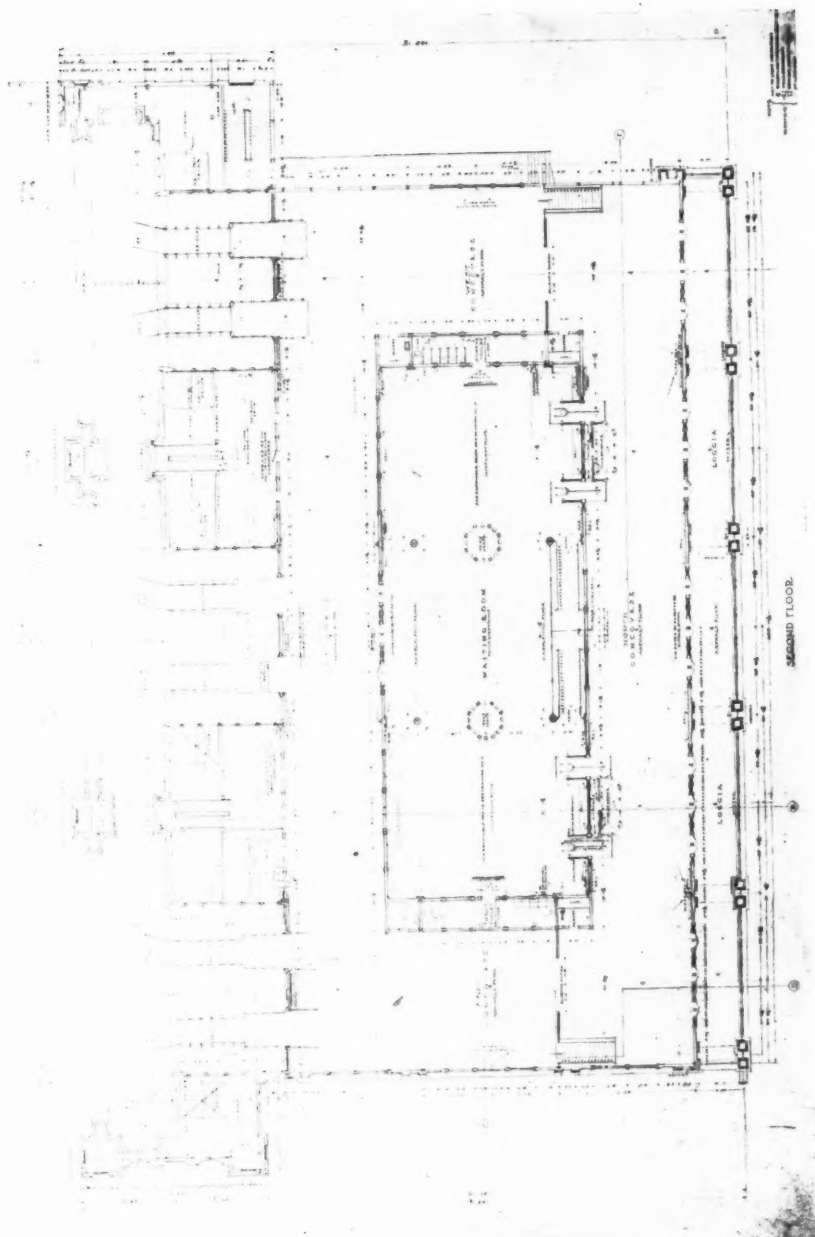


FIG. 2.—GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



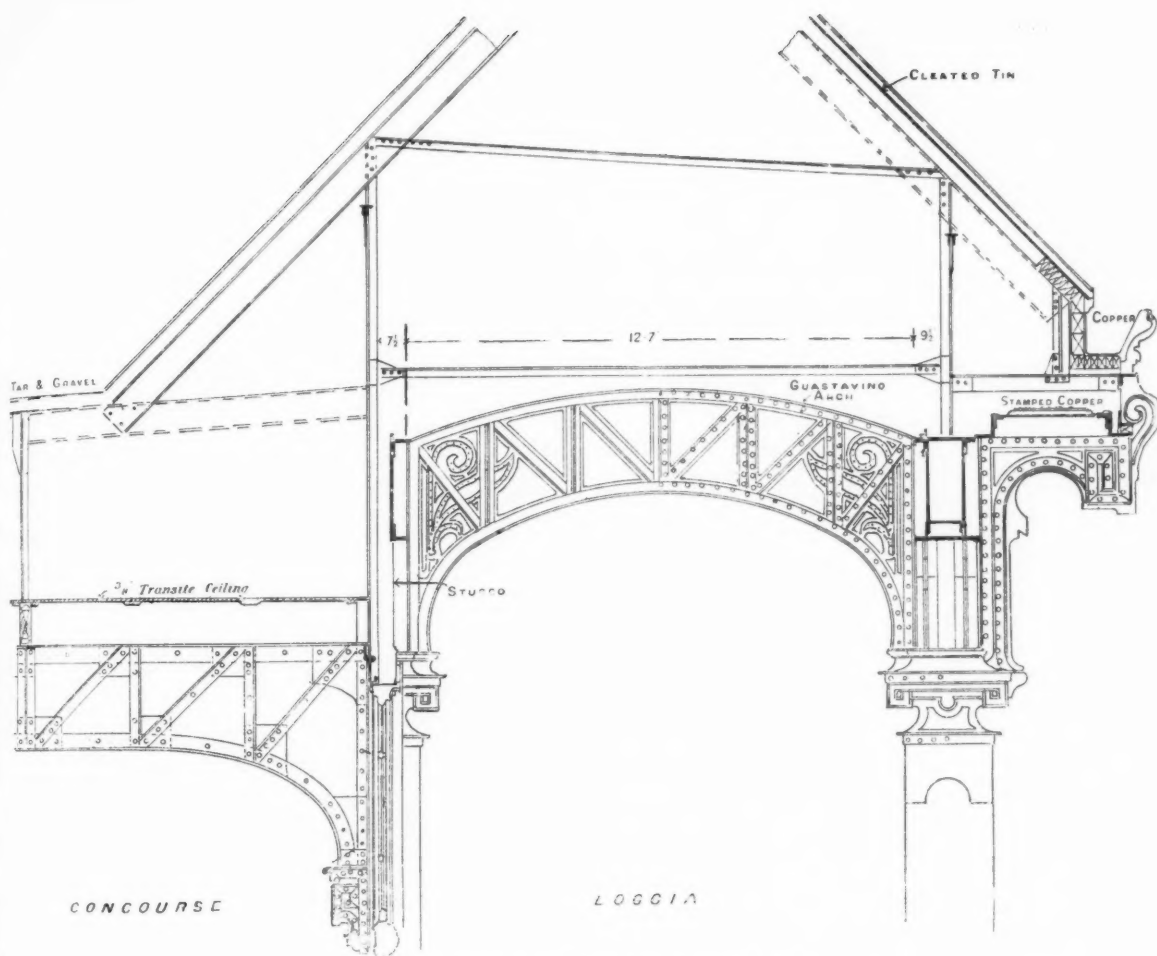


FIG. 5.—CROSS SECTION OF LOGGIA, AND PART OF CONCOURSE ROOFS.

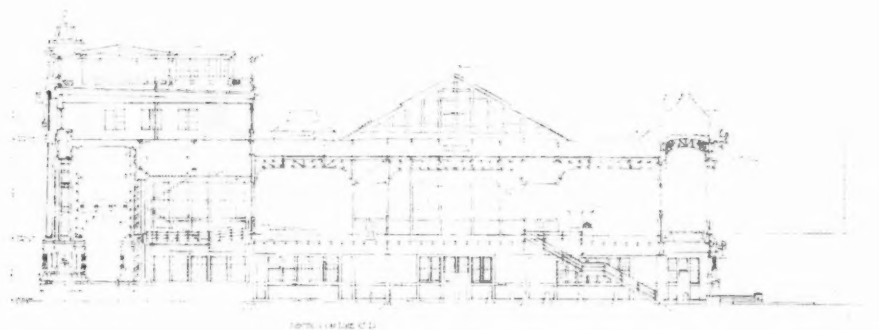


FIG. 6.—TRANSVERSE SECTION.

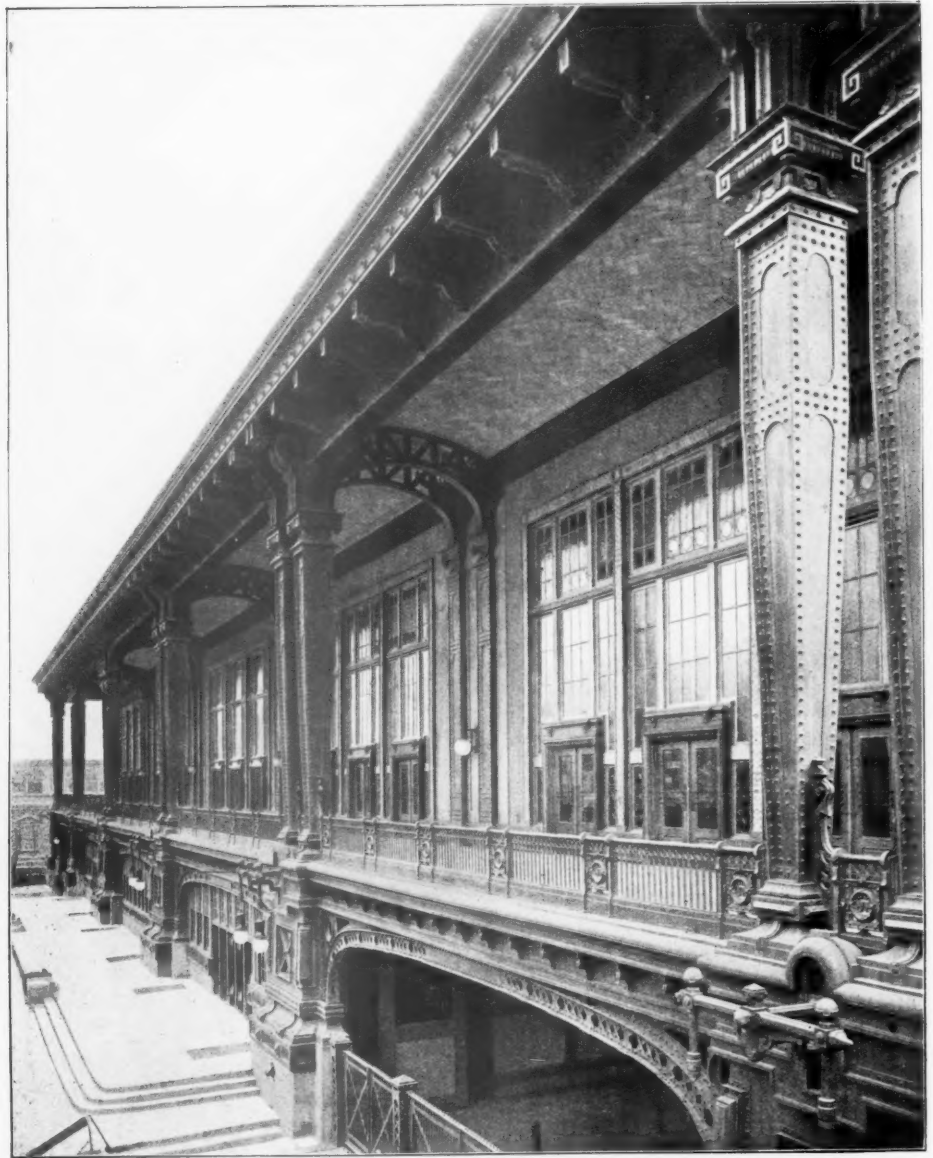


FIG. 7.—LOGGIA, WITH VEHICLE AND PASSENGER ENTRANCE BELOW. STREET FRONT, FROM S.W. ANGLE.



FIG. 8.—PART OF WATER-FRONT, OFFICES, AND PERGOLA ON ROOF.

cigars and "candy." The engine and boiler rooms, dynamos and storage, &c., are arranged at the back on this level, as there is no basement. The pitch is 16 feet 6 inches to the furred-down ceiling, which is formed of cement and lime plaster on wire-lath.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN ("second floor" nominally).

The first floor (see plan, fig. 3) comprises a fine central waiting-room 170 by 60 feet, lighted by skylight and borrowed lights. The height is 25 feet to the panelled plaster ceiling. The ticket-office, toilet-rooms, and booths are adjacent thereto. A concourse or foyer ceiled with transite slabs entirely encircles the waiting-room. Opening from this on the river side are three pairs of hinged bridges 11 feet wide giving access for passengers to the upper deck of the boats. These bridges rise and fall to suit the tide.

A balcony or loggia floored with asphalte, and entirely under cover, runs the entire length of the street front, and is reached from the concourse by double sash-doors. It is 15 feet wide, and is connected with the Elevated Street Railways, to which it gives direct access.

It is this loggia which most clearly reveals the steel construction, as shown geometrically by figs. 4 and 5 to a larger scale. Beneath the cleated tin roof with its galvanised iron cresting is a Guastavino tile ceiling or vault of segmental section, beyond which there is a projecting cornice and soffit of stamped copper, carried on steel brackets at the verge of the roof.

Large cast-iron mullioned frames glazed with rib-rolled glass, having oak inner frames and doors, form the front of the building. Between these, the connecting wall (stuccoed outside and inside with cement stucco) is formed of two stretches of wire-lath with air-space between. On the outer surface, the lath is completely embedded, by being rendered from within and without, and the lath is attached to both faces of I-shaped steel stanchions.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN ("third floor" nominally).

This story is faced with stamped copper. The area is extended riverwards 60 feet by bridging over the slips upon elliptical arches, thereby providing for a range of well-lighted offices for the Dock Board's staff. This is a new feature in this class of building. The 45,000 square feet of floor space so utilised would be lettable at about £13,000 per annum, calculated at a dollar and a half per foot rent per annum, an average for office rent in the neighbourhood.

ROOF AND PROMENADE.

The roof over these offices, 60 feet above the river, is to serve as a public Recreation Pier, 60 feet wide. Upon it is raised a pergola which may form one of the features of a roof garden. When the two new blocks are united by the addition of the central pavilion, the promenade will be 720 feet

long, and will doubtless be crowded on cool evenings by the residents of a densely populated quarter, on account of the fine view and fresh breeze from the Atlantic. Staircases and elevators will be provided in the central block for easy access.

A flat roof of lighter construction covers the rest of this level, and is broken up by the large skylight which lights the waiting-room below.

A transverse section is given in fig. 6.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

Steel.—This important part is worked out by the engineer in conjunction with the architect. The columns vary in size. The larger ones are 25 inches square, built up of channel and plate steel riveted together. The main floor-girders vary in depth from 8 inches I to 45 inches box-shape.

The bases along the water front rest upon thick concrete piers set over wooden piles, driven into the bed until rock bottom is reached. The landward bases rest also on concrete piers going down to rock, which is here from 20 to 30 feet below the surface.

The series of low elliptical arches which carry the loggia start from a pink granite base. The half-inch scale detail (fig. 4) shows one of the angle piers of the building on the street front. The coupled columns have applied cast-iron bases and panels below. The base moulding starts from an unpolished hewn granite plinth. The wrought spandril of the nearest elliptical steel arch which carries the loggia floor is shown. The columns taper downwards from necking to base. Ornamental steel brackets support the soffit. The detail (fig. 5) shows the roof over the loggia and half of the adjoining concourse.

Intermediate walls on this floor are stuccoed, on the formation before described, and the interior partitions are of terra-cotta blocks.

Stairs.—These are of cast-iron with ornamental balustrade. The treads are of rubber-tile on iron.

Floors.—The spaces between the girders of the first floor are filled in with slabs of reinforced cement-concrete, finished with "marbleite" (a terrazzo made up as square tiles) in the waiting-rooms; asphalte finish in the concourse, and granolithic, or yellow pine battens, elsewhere.

The longitudinal (centre) driveway paving is of asphalte, and the transverse ones of wood blocks. There are raised wood side-walks for passengers along the driveway.

Ceilings.—On the ground-floor the ceiling is furred down by wire-lath and plastered. It is flat in the vestibules, but in the waiting-room is in bays of flat segmental form. On the first floor the ceiling is formed of transite slab panels over the concourse. This material is largely employed in this kind of structure for its fire-resisting properties. A flat plaster ceiling divided by cross-beams is used in the waiting-room. The loggia outside is of

Guastavino tile, as before described.* The offices &c. on second floor are of plain plaster.

Roofs.—That part of the main roof which is flat and intended for a promenade is covered with 12" x 6" x 1" Welsh red tiles, set in cement on ash concrete. The other part is of lighter construction, viz. spruce battens, 5 inches by 3 inches, set edgewise, close together. They are water-proofed with layers of tarred felt, and spread over with tar and fine slag and sand, known as "gravel-roofing." This has a life of about fifteen years, though it is stated that some have been kept for twice that period in an efficient state with but trifling attention. The contractor guarantees it for ten years.

Skylight.—A continuous skylight, 156 feet long, with provision for ventilation, lights the first floor waiting-room. It is span-shape, glazed with wire-glass, but at the ceiling level is sub-divided into three bays of ornamental glass ceiling-lights, each 40 feet by 30 feet.

Interior fittings.—The walls of the waiting-rooms on both floors have panelled oak dados, with high pilasters dividing them into bays. The doors, ticket-office enclosures, seats, &c., are of the same wood. The intermediate plaster surfaces, panelled with wood mouldings, are tinted in quiet tones.

Ornamental Cast-iron.—The caps and bases of the columns of this material are merely adjuncts to the structural steel, to which they are attached. Scroll-brackets unite vertical and horizontal features. The structural brackets, however, are wrought steel "angle-iron," of which the shapes are seen on the details, figs. 4 and 5 showing their resemblance to the coupled columns of the corner of the street front.

On the water façade, cast-iron and stamped metal is more extensively employed for the piers, arches, spandrels, and fascia, &c., and need not be fuller described, but brackets and main lines are steel. The view, fig. 8, shows half of two of the bays on the water front, with pier between.

In the interior the circular columns of the upper waiting-room, 29 feet 6 inches high, are simply treated. Restraint is shown in the caps, and a suggestion of the rectangular treatment of the volutes of the exterior caps is apparent. Only in the superposed trusses has the designer allowed himself more freedom in an acanthus-leaf adjunct.

Lighting.—This is by electric current from the Edison Company, but dynamos are provided for on

the premises for future use. The wires are carried in galvanised iron conduits.

Heating is provided by hot-water pipes.

Façence.—A diaper arrangement of glazed blue tiles fills the spandrels of the arches on the river front, and a border of the same surrounds the large cast-iron window-frames of the loggia. In the Guastavino vault of the same feature, buff, red, and blue glaze is adopted for the surface of the tiles.

Drawings, &c.—The plans are fully detailed, and covered with explanatory notes and data. This is a general practice in America, which is the more necessary from the universal use of blue-prints. It largely reduces the bulk of the specifications by showing incidentals of the work described at the point to which they apply, thus saving much diversion in research for information during execution.

The General Contractors were the Snare and Triest Company, of Liberty Street, New York; but, according to the practice in the United States, sub-contractors are recognised, and were employed for woodwork, plaster, heating, lighting, &c. Mr. C. W. Staniford, the Engineer to the Department of Docks and Ferries, supervised for that body.

My thanks are due to Mr. R. E. Walker, of the late firm of Walker & Morris, for the loan of drawings, and for furnishing particulars of the work; and to the proprietors of *Architecture and Building* for photographs showing the features at large.

Although the extended use of reinforced-concrete has reduced the opportunities expected to arise some years ago for the artistic treatment of exposed wrought-iron or steel construction, there is a field for it still, chiefly in such work as span-roofs of railway and other termini, riding schools, bridges, &c. In the United States particularly there appear to be good opportunities for following up artistic steel-work design, more especially in Gothic, as used, *e.g.*, in the great Riding School at West Point Military Station, N.Y., recently carried out by Messrs. Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson. In England, the attempt seemed to culminate with the Oxford University Museum, as if the designers were startled at "the exuberance of their own verbosity"—to borrow a famous political phrase. Yet no style lends itself so well to sober and effective treatment in wrought-metal work, and England is not poor in ancient typical examples for inspiration even for heavy work. Perhaps, when the present rage for the use of alien styles for English buildings is superseded by a return to the traditions of our fathers, the culture of beautiful metal work on other lines than hardware may revive. Meanwhile, any attempt to use metal artistically in a structural way, in accordance with truth, and not on lines suggesting another material, is worthy of the careful attention of architects at a time when some of them are not only using concrete in imitation of stone, but reproducing parts of ancient buildings in reinforced concrete.

* Introduced into the U.S. by a Spanish architect of that name, who formed a company for its manufacture. The tiles are of porous terra-cotta, 12 inches by 6 inches by 1½ inch, corrugated both sides and laid breaking joint; the number of thicknesses in an arch depending upon the span and weight to be carried. In exposed soffits the tiles are usually glazed and coloured, and laid herring-bone, forming an effective surface for church and other domes and vaults, of great strength, with extreme lightness and economy combined.

REVIEWS.

THE RENAISSANCE.

A History of Architectural Development.—Vol. III. *The Renaissance in Italy, France, and England.* By F. M. Simpson, Professor of Architecture in the University of London. 8s. Lond. 1911. Price 21s. net. [Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row.]

When ten years ago Professor Simpson undertook to write a *History of Architectural Development*, he placed all architectural students under a deep obligation. Up to that period Fergusson was still the one considerable authority available for

had a few years' start of the English, but owing to the regretted death of the author it is not yet completed. In spite of a general similarity of aim, there is, however, sufficient difference of scope and method between the two publications to justify the parallel existence of both and to make them both welcome. Dr. Sturgis's scheme is the more ambitious, embracing all the architecture of the world; Professor Simpson confines himself to the architecture of Europe and that of the Near East, with which it is inseparably bound up. The space apportioned by the two authors to various provinces of their vast subject-matter is also very different.

Dr. Sturgis devotes his entire first volume to Antiquity, and his second brings the narrative down to the close of the Romanesque period, leaving the whole of the Gothic, Renaissance, and Modern Styles for the third; while Professor Simpson reaches the year 1000 A.D. in his first, the end of Gothic in his second, and modern times in his third. The latter work also differs considerably in supplementing the chronological narrative by large sections devoted to the comparative discussion of methods of construction and design in different countries and periods. It is a question whether the two methods can be combined altogether satisfactorily in one work without involving overlapping at some points and inadequate treatment in others, and though this may occasionally be the case in Prof. Simpson's work, his comparative chapters are unquestionably a very useful adjunct, while the lessons which, in accordance with the promise of his original preface, he often turns aside to draw on questions of design from the examples under discussion will prove valuable to young students in provoking thought, even if they do not always command their agreement.

The third volume which is now before us is at least equal in interest and value to its predecessors, and the author is heartily to be congratulated on the completion of his arduous task. He modestly apologises for the delay in appearance, but anyone who considers for a moment the vast range of study and the immense labour in the selection and arrangement of material which these three volumes represent will wonder that he has been able to compress them, side by side with professional and educational activities, into so short a period as ten years.

The architecture of the Renaissance is, according to an epigram in Professor Lethaby's recent brilliant essay *Architecture*, "the art of an age of indigestion." It is far from clear what this cryptic utterance is intended to mean; but anyone who reads Professor Simpson's pages and studies the admirable illustrations that enrich them is more likely in this dyspeptic era to be filled with envy of the excellent digestion of that which followed the Middle Ages. An age which devoured all Roman



HOUSES IN LA PLACE, LANNION.

consultation on the general history of architecture; but half a century of research, carried by specialists into every branch of the subject, had tended to make many of Fergusson's statements wholly or partly obsolete, while from the necessarily altered point of view of our generation much of his criticism appeared to fall wide of the mark. In these circumstances it was not unnatural that more than one attempt should be made to retell the tale in the light of fresh evidence and from a more congenial standpoint. Professor Simpson's book coincided roughly in its appearance with one of a similar kind by Dr. Russell Sturgis, each setting out to cover the ground in three volumes. The American work

architecture it could lay hands on, with Vitruvius into the bargain—a tough morsel if ever there was one—and yet, so far from sinking into postprandial torpor, developed on the contrary an artistic activity seldom paralleled in history, covering Europe within a very short period with works of an altogether new character and of astonishing variety, seems rather to give proof of very satisfactory powers of assimilation.

Professor Simpson does not attempt to deal with the entire output of the Renaissance and of the styles which derive from it. Though in the previous volume *Romanesque and Gothic* developments were traced in Germany, Spain, and the Netherlands, these countries are left out of count in the one before us. For this limitation of the subject lack of space as well as their less complete appropriation of the artistic side of the movement is pleaded. Although many of the phenomena of the Renaissance in those countries are undoubtedly of considerable interest, and their omission entails a less complete fulfilment of the promise of the title, it was probably a wise decision to restrict the scope of the volume, since it could not be enlarged, and contains little, if anything, which we could well spare to Italy, France, and England.

The chronological period dealt with varies considerably in the three sections. In Italy it terminates virtually before the end of the seventeenth century; in France with the Panthéon, though one page is devoted to subsequent developments; while in England a short chapter brings the story from 1770 down to our own day. These dates are in themselves sufficient to show that the author is free from the prejudices which make so many historians hold up their hands in pious horror on reaching a period which they are pleased to label decadent, and refuse to poison the mind of the young person with a description of it. Indeed, both in the Italian and French sections he has sound words of advice, recommending the study of the so-called barocco and rococo as not devoid of useful lessons. The faults of this class of architecture are, as he says, on the surface, and it needs no great penetration to discover them, but if the student will take the trouble to overcome his distaste for tricks of detail and ornament which have ceased to tickle the palate, he will often find solid qualities of design behind them. Though something is said to rehabilitate the styles in question, the writer has evidently judged that they lay too far outside his subject to need precise definition or detailed analysis. Some day these black sheep will be readmitted to the fold, even of general histories, and a serious attempt will be made to clear up the obscurity in which the origin of their curious grammar of design is still shrouded; but it will be impossible to do so without carrying the inquiry into countries outside Italy, where many of their most typical examples are to be found.

The bulk of the present volume is naturally con-

cerned with the earlier and more vital phases of the Renaissance, and more particularly its formative period in the three countries. In this treatment of national styles the narrative method holds a larger place than in the mediæval volume, and necessarily so, since structural methods are of less paramount importance in their development, and discussions on such matters as piers, vaulting, and so forth are no longer necessary. Yet the comparative method is not altogether excluded, and we have to thank Professor Simpson for a very full and interesting chapter on the development of Renaissance church design in Italy with special reference to planning,



CHÂTEAU DE BLOIS: CORNICES OF SOUTH SIDE OF COURT.

which is fully illustrated and whose great variety and ingenuity is fully brought out. This is followed by a shorter chapter on the design and construction of the dome, that beautiful means of expression whose reintroduction is one of the most acceptable gifts of the Renaissance to European architecture. The opportunity is here seized of overstepping national frontiers, and comparing amongst others five of the world's great domes in Florence, Rome, Paris, and London.

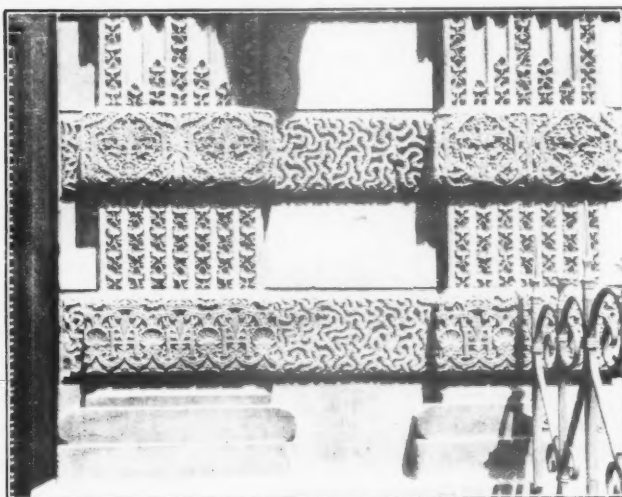
In the earlier portion of the volume—nearly half of the whole—which Professor Simpson devotes to the Italian Renaissance, he has a difficult task. For the ground is already covered by the late W. J. Anderson's brilliant and inspiring monograph, with

which—being of approximately the same bulk—he inevitably challenges comparison. If he issues from the ordeal with honour, as he undoubtedly does, Anderson's work is not thereby superseded, for it will be many a day before that is possible. But the two works are complementary, and, written from different points of view, will prove useful companions to each other. The subject is of so vital an interest and of so varied a character as to be practically inexhaustible, and in telling the tale once more Professor Simpson contrives to put things in a new way, and to throw fresh light on certain aspects of the movement. The analysis of designs and features and of the methods employed by various architects and schools to produce their effects is a very useful feature, and in the course of it the writer has occasion to continue successfully the

tine origin of the movement, he shows how the Florentine artists who went to work in Lombardy and Venetia, emancipated as they were by their many-sided *bottega* training, were there confronted by powerful building guilds, whose members were not so ready to adopt innovations, and who, in eventually adopting them, perpetuated many of their own traditions—Gothic, Romanesque, or Byzantine—which thus appear in a new dress. Again, the influence of local Roman remains, and in particular the Porta de' Borsari at Verona, with its marked departures from the purer classical manner of the principal monuments in Rome itself, is held—and no doubt rightly—to have been responsible for much that differentiates the Lombardo-Venetian from the Tuscan types.

In another chapter—rather oddly named "The Centenary of the Renaissance"—

a very interesting account of the so-called Roman Renaissance is given. This brings out the point that, while the movement was again almost exclusively due to the initiative of natives of Florence and more or less neighbouring cities, such as Siena and Urbino, and architects of Roman birth had little or nothing to do with the matter, there is yet much justification for the name as applied to this mature phase. For it was founded, in a fuller sense than hitherto, on the study of ancient Roman monuments, and it flowered in Rome as a consequence of the attraction exercised by the Papal Court, whose enlightened patronage secured from all quarters the best available talent for the rebuilding of St. Peter's and the beautification of the city by means of public works and private mansions. Here, as



DETAIL OF PILASTERS, SOUTH FRONT OF THE LOUVRE.

vindication begun by J. A. Symonds and Anderson of sundry devices which had been an object of attack on the part of Mid-Victorian critics.

While the early chapters in which the origins of the Renaissance are discussed, the special conditions in Florence described, and the story of the early Florentine Renaissance told in detail, are well worthy of the subject, it is perhaps in the one dealing with the spread of the Renaissance in northern Italy that we find most new matter. The change from an almost austere reticence to relative exuberance which is met with in passing from Tuscany to Upper Italy, and its attribution to the greater variety of the existing local architecture, is an oft-told tale, but Professor Simpson brings out more clearly than is always done the further conditions which led to this diversity of results. While insisting strongly on the exclusively Floren-

in the earlier sections, we find many old friends, but, in addition, we are given welcome descriptions and illustrations of less known but not less instructive examples, such as the Palazzi Maccarani and Sacchetti, and the house of Angelo Massimi, often thrown into the background by the greater claims of its neighbour, the house of Pietro Massimi.

Both the Italian and English Renaissance have claims to ample exposition, the former for its worldwide, the latter for its national importance. The parallel movement in France, making the latter claim not at all, and the former in a less degree, comes in for a relatively meagre treatment. Since in no country outside Italy did the Renaissance meet with such sympathetic acceptance, or its architectural development run such a consistent and continuous course—a course almost unbroken

down to the present day, it is a little disappointing to find it dismissed in two chapters. The division into "Early Renaissance" and "Architecture of the Louis" is, however, a reasonable one, though it may seem disproportionate to devote over thirty pages to the sixteenth century, and only twenty-five to the seventeenth and eighteenth, thus leaving but scant space for describing the strangely diverse phases of style, which, with a strong substratum of unchanging national tradition, are associated with the names of each of the four last Louis and the curious series of reactions which they exhibit. Yet within the narrow limits to which Professor Simpson has confined himself he has succeeded in giving a picture, which, if it lacks definition as regards points of detail, is essentially a true and fair one, of the broad aspects of the movement, abounding in pointed and instructive remarks. Thus of the architecture of the age of Henri IV. he says: "It has been accused of being grotesque and overflorid. Those who like prettiness find it dull; others who clamour for purity proclaim it debased. As a rule it is none of these things. Its qualities may be negative rather than positive, but its proportions and scale are good, the designs generally show ideas worth consideration, and the carving is always of a high order." That is excellent, so are these passages on the eighteenth century: "The work of the time of Louis XV. has got a bad name, but it does not deserve it. The term 'Louis Quinze' is often applied to anything that is twisted and distorted in form and overflorid in decoration. . . . The real thing is very different. The buildings—externally, at least—err in being too plain, if that is an error. Their façades are so simple they are easily passed by. But a little attention bestowed upon them is well repaid. Then their beauties reveal themselves one by one."

"The French architects of the eighteenth century thoroughly realised that a good plan is as much a work of art as a good elevation." "To turn over the pages of [French] seventeenth and eighteenth century books on architecture is in itself a liberal education."



From a drawing by Leslie Wilkinson.

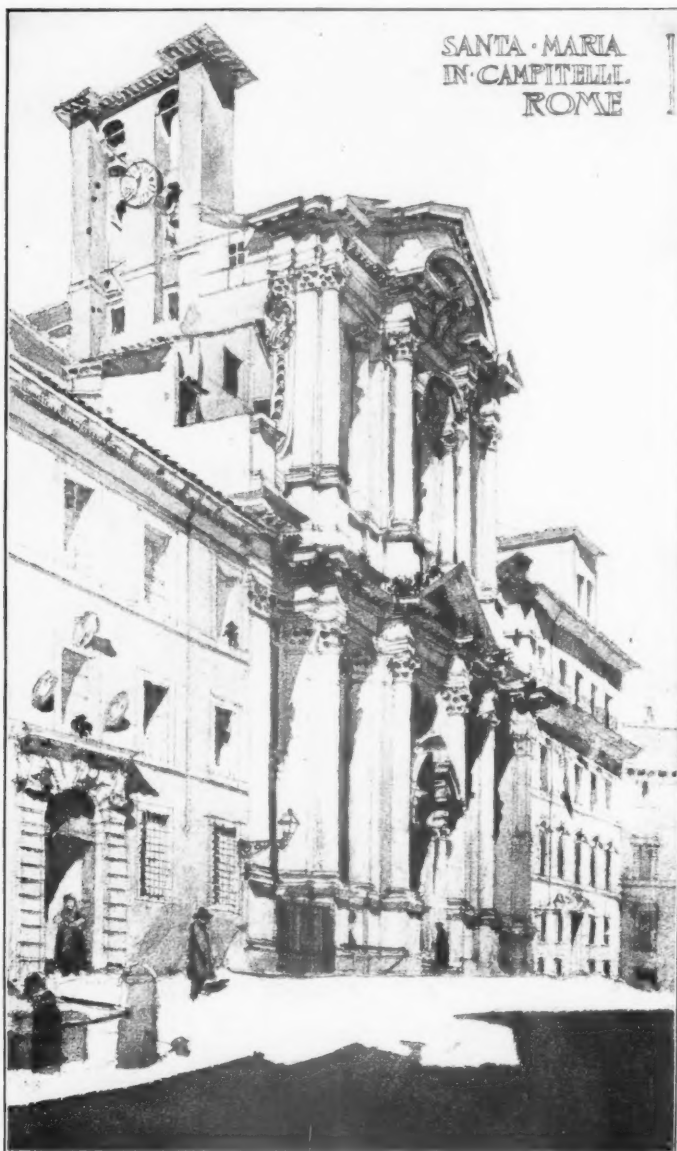
The closing section of the volume gives a clear and admirably sane account of our national Renaissance. The immaturity and crudely florid character of much of the Elizabethan work are fully recognised, and accounted for by the ignorance of our craftsmen, cut off as they were from the best models by the breach with Rome, and thus thrown

either upon their own resources or upon those of Flemish and German pattern-books. But Professor Simpson steers clear of the tendency of

where Renaissance detail and ornament is least in evidence, as, for instance, in the noble front of Moyns Hall, Suffolk, which he illustrates—a build-

ing which could not have arisen in any country but England: so admirable in its balance and proportions, so gay with its ample fenestration, yet so reticent and reposeful. Reticence and balance such as this is, however, rare in our earlier Renaissance architecture as it is among the Elizabethans in literature. But after their lyrical and somewhat disorderly exuberance came the ordered march of Milton's stately numbers. Inigo Jones, who turned his back on the conceits and euphuisms of his contemporaries, and deliberately aimed at replacing such adventitious charms by breadth and reasoned proportions, may be called the Milton of English architecture, and the work of both men is rich with the spoils of a riper scholarship than is to be found in the age that preceded them. Professor Simpson gives us an excellent sketch of Jones's epoch-making innovations and of their results, as traceable in the works of his younger contemporaries, of Wren and his followers. In a chapter entitled "A Century of British Architects" he ably brings out the special qualities which distinguish the work of our principal masters of the eighteenth century, and a brief survey of the main trend of our architecture in the nineteenth brings this very notable contribution to the "Architects' Library" to its close.

The figures and plates comprise many drawings and photographs by the author. Among those contributed by others, several beautiful sketches, such as those of Santa Maria di Loreto and Santa Maria in Campitelli in Rome by Mr. Leslie Wilkinson, deserve special commendation. Plans are particu-



From a drawing by Leslie Wilkinson.

recent years to belittle the pre-Inigoites unduly, and does full justice to the really fine qualities which their work not unfrequently exhibits—qualities often more essentially of the Renaissance,

tributed by others, several beautiful sketches, such as those of Santa Maria di Loreto and Santa Maria in Campitelli in Rome by Mr. Leslie Wilkinson, deserve special commendation. Plans are particu-

larly abundant. The comparative sheets, such as those giving the early plans of St. Peter's and the plans of a number of Wren's city churches and the elevation of three of his steeples, are very welcome. It would have been an advantage if three or four of his designs for St. Paul's could all have been shown to a uniform scale on one page.

Provided as it is with illustrations both good in themselves of their respective kinds and well chosen with reference to the text, and containing so much good matter lucidly and judiciously presented, Professor Simpson's completed work cannot fail to meet with general appreciation or to find a wide sphere of usefulness.

W. H. WARD [A.].

CEMENT WORK AS A CRAFT.

Ornamental Cement Work. By Oliver Wheatley. With 81 illustrations. 8s. Lond. 1912. Price 5s. net. [Scott, Greenwood & Son, 8 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C.]

According to the preface of this book, which is dated June 1911, "the inventor of Portland cement is still living, Mr. Isaac C. Johnson, of Gravesend, aged 100 years." Beyond this item there is in the book very little that is of interest to architects. The illustrations are of unequal quality, some being worthy of a place in a book that is addressed to artists, while others are not so. There is evidence that the author knows a lot about cement and a little about ornament. It is clear that he takes a very keen interest in his subject, but the result of his effort to write a book about it is distinctly odd. As a fair sample of its manner, take the following from page 19: "The garden is confessedly a subject for design, and it is cement more than any other substance which can execute the fancy of the designer." A quaint suggestion occurs on pp. 73 and 77: "Figs. 40 and 41 (examples of Gothic capitals) are in addition usable as detail for friezes or stringcourses, and although originating as detail of a Gothic church, there is no reason why they should not form the frieze of a classic architrave, since it is a harmony of light and shade in all cases that is the essential." Here is a whole paragraph from pp. 92 and 93: "The designer habituated to the combination of a range of materials is sensible of the value of forms such as those which architecture supplies. They form the lines of connexion and structure as evidenced by the effect produced by the introduction of a balustraded terrace and steps, fountain, and garden wall; and it is when accompanied by such things as those the garden offers, that architecture is seen at its best. Un-associated with other things architecture has no meaning, it is its use which brings it to life. In use it is the consummation of the arts." Doubtless the author knows what he means by this, and doubtless he means well, but it is not easy to make head or tail of it. J. NIXON HORSFIELD [A.].

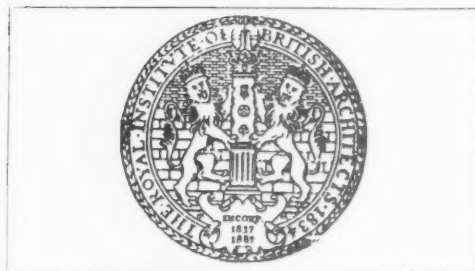
MOSQUE OF EL ZAHIR, CAIRO.

In the Institute JOURNAL of December 1910, two sketches of mine were published representing the west and south portals of the Mosque of El Zahir (or El Dahir) in Cairo. In the west portal the arch is carved with what is known as the cushion voussoir, of which the earliest example is that found in the tower of the Martorana Church in Palermo; in the south portal the arch is carved with the chevron; and I suggested that they were probably the work of the Sicilian masons who were sent to Palestine to build the Crusaders' churches, and may afterwards, or their successors, have gone over to Cairo and have been employed in the decoration of the mosques there. I thought also that they might date from the twelfth century, Mr. Jeffery, however, in his letter of April 1911, considered the mosque might have been built by the Zahere Sultans of Egypt in the fifteenth century, and regretted I had not given any account of the mosque. It seemed to me so impossible that the tradition of this Norman decoration should have been handed down to the fifteenth century that I wrote to Mr. Ernest Richmond, who was then in Cairo, and subsequently to M. Max Herz Bey, the architect of the Committee for the Restoration of Ancient Buildings in Cairo, asking for information as to its date. According to M. Herz Bey, the mosque was built by the Sultan Beibars (El Bou-doukdari), who reigned from 1260-77. The mosque, which was built extra-muros, is shown on the plan of the French expedition and is there called "Fort Schulkowsky," the name of a favourite General of Napoleon, who converted the mosque into barracks. The plan and other drawings of the Mosque are given in *Prisse d'Avennes' "L'Art Arabe d'après les Monuments du Caire,"* which also states that it was built by the Sultan Beibars, and that, according to Makrizy, an Arab writer, the mosque was completed in 1278, which accords with the date given by M. Herz Bey. *Prisse d'Avennes* adds a drawing of the third or north portal and gives restorations of the whole mosque, which was of great size and importance. It measured approximately about 260 ft. square; there was a prayer chamber on the eastern side of six aisles, about 102 ft. deep, and a central court with double aisles on the north, west, and south sides. Since its desecration by Napoleon and its conversion into barracks it is no longer possible to enter it, but the three external portals are fine examples of the Saracenic style of the thirteenth century.

R. PHENÉ SPIERS [F.].

Books received.

Early Christian Art in Ireland. By Margaret Stokes, revised by G. N. Count Plunkett, F.S.A. 8s. Dublin. 1911. Price 1s. National Museum of Science and Art, Dublin.
L'Architecture Religieuse en France à l'Époque Romane: ses Origines, son développement. By R. de Lasteyrie, Membre de l'Institut. 40. Paris, 1912. Librairie Alphonse Picard et fils, 82 rue Bonaparte, Paris.



9 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., 9th March 1912.

COMPETITIONS.

Warrington: Oakwood Avenue Council School Competition.

Blackwood Hall Competition.

Members and Licentiates of the Royal Institute of British Architects must not take part in either of the above competitions, because the conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

By order of the Council,

IAN MACALISTER, *Secretary R.I.B.A.*

CHRONICLE.

BUSINESS GENERAL MEETING, 4TH MARCH.

Mr. LEONARD STOKES, *President*, in the Chair.

[Trial was made at this meeting of the method of seating in the meeting-room proposed by Mr. Alan E. Munby [A.] in the JOURNAL for 27th January, p. 226. General approval was expressed of the new arrangement, and it was agreed to continue it for a few meetings as an experiment, except on occasions when lantern slides are shown, when the old system must be reverted to.]

The Question of Registration.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, Mr. MAURICE B. ADAMS [F.] referred to the announcement in the last issue of the JOURNAL [p. 298] that the Council had appointed a committee to consider the whole question of Registration, and asked the following question, of which he had given notice: "Whether it is the policy of the Council to postpone further consideration on the part of members of the Institute as to incorporating the Society of Architects till after the Committee appointed to take evidence on the question of Registration has made its report; and whether the appointment of this Committee to take evidence as to Registration implies that the Council considers the matter to be still an open question, seeing that the Institute, as a body, has already committed itself to the policy of promoting a Bill before Parliament for the Statutory Enrolment of Practising Architects?"

The PRESIDENT replied: The Council do not consider that the question of Registration is still an open question. We consider that the Institute and the Council are bound by the resolutions passed on the 4th March

1907. As to the Council's proposals of the 8th January, these having been referred back for further consideration, the Council have appointed a strong Committee to consider the matter and report to them on the subject. The Council will in due course report to the General Body.

Representation of Associates on the Council.

Mr. HORACE T. BONNER [A.], at the same meeting, brought forward the following Resolution standing in his name on the notice-paper:—

"That it be an instruction to the Council that in any future or amended Charter, or By-laws under such future or amended Charter, an equal number of Fellows and Associates be elected to such Council, exclusive of the President, four Vice-Presidents, and Hon. Secretary or Secretaries; and that only one list of candidates eligible for election to such Council shall be printed and issued at one date prior to such election containing the names, addresses, and qualifications of all candidates duly nominated for such election."

Speaking to the motion, Mr. Bonner said: In bringing this proposal before the meeting let me assure you that I have no personal interest to serve. I am merely bringing it forward on behalf of the class to which I belong, a class among which, the fact cannot be concealed, there has been for some time a growing sense of dissatisfaction and unrest. The Associates feel, and, I think, perhaps justly, that they as a class are not at all properly represented on the Council. I am sure that the Council will, as they always have done hitherto, consider, and I trust adopt, our very reasonable suggestions. Many Associates have expressed their opinions in the professional Press, but no one hitherto has brought the matter to a head by presenting any proposal to the Council with regard to their complaints, whether real or imaginary. Why, then, blame the Council? At least let us approach them with some tangible and logical suggestion, which I am sure will receive that courteous attention which I have always found the Council ready to give to every question. Although I have mentioned the Charter in the resolution, this question does not really affect the Charter at all. Clause 14 of the Charter says: "There shall always be a Council of the Royal Institute, which Council shall consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the one or more Honorary Secretaries, and of other members"—"other members," gentlemen; bear that in mind—"to be elected at a general meeting of the Royal Institute in such manner and at such times as By-laws may from time to time prescribe." There is no question there of the class of members; no distinction is made as to whether they are to be Fellows or whether they are to be Associates. Naturally we look to have the most eminent Fellows we can get, and we are proud of them, and glad to have them within the walls of the Institute. We must have such men as the representative men of our great profession. At the same time, we (the Associates) do feel that we are left a little bit in the cold. As I have shown, this question is not touched in the Charter; it is therefore that By-laws that we want the Council to take into consideration. Under the By-laws no Associate is entitled to vote in respect of the formation of a new By-law. Therefore my resolution is put forward as a recommendation or instruction to the Council to consider the proposal. I am sorry there are not more members here to-night. From the letters I have received, I had thought that this was a matter of great interest, but unfortunately there are many members who make a great deal of fuss outside, but, evidently lacking the courage of their convictions, they never come up to the scratch at the finish. One gentleman

has written to *The Builder* suggesting twenty-four Associates; but I think that was going a little beyond the mark. By the courtesy of the Secretary I have been favoured with the actual number of members as from the 1st January last. They are as follows: Fellows, 866; Associates, 1,555—making a total of 2,421; with the Licentiate, 1,738, making a grand total of 4,159. Now our Council consists of 28 members, of whom only 6 are Associates. Surely we have some logical ground for arguing that this number should be augmented. I think we should have an equal number of lay representatives, apart from the President and Vice-Presidents. I think it is better—as is the case with all institutions and committees that I have been concerned with—for all parties to be evenly balanced. You are then more likely to get better work. Men take a greater interest when they know that the sides are evenly balanced; it makes them attend to their duties more, for by missing a meeting they may lose the object and discussion of some important matter in which they are interested. This is not a question of equality of age or of attainment; it is a question of equality of membership and of voting power; an equality which we have a perfect right to have. I am sure that when the Council take this matter into consideration they will see that we are only asking for what is fair, viz., representation by voting power. This is not an attacking question, nor is it two important questions combined, as was the case in an important discussion recently. It is a very simple question, and one which, I think, will appeal not only to the Associates, but to the good sense and good feeling of the Fellows as well. In conclusion, I can hardly do better than quote from an article on the subject in this week's *Builder*, which says: "The suggestion"—that is, the resolution—"inevitably presents itself that the more the interests and privileges of its members coincide, and the fewer those interests and privileges are, the easier it will be for the Institute to act in the public interest"—that means really the interests of the members—"with promptitude and decision, and so carry out the intentions and discharge the obligations of its Charter." Until I came into this building to-night I had no second, but I knew I could find a second among my class of Associates, and Mr. Gammell has kindly consented to second this proposition. I am very pleased to have had the opportunity of bringing this matter before you, which, as you know, was referred from an earlier period when there was more important business to be discussed. I thank the meeting for their attention to my few remarks, and I am sure that, after consideration, they will carry this resolution, and that the Council will then favourably consider it.

Mr. K. GAMMELL [A.]: At Mr. Bonner's request, I rise to second this resolution. Before giving my reason for supporting it I should like to explain my position in the matter. Beyond receiving a letter from Mr. Bonner asking me to formally second this resolution, I have had no communication with him at all. And in reply to his request I wrote that a recent attack of influenza might prevent my attendance for reasons of health, and that I therefore thought it better not to formally accede to it. I also ventured to suggest to him to adopt the policy I had always myself followed when raising any matter by resolution in this room, which was to leave it to some member to second the resolution if it suggested itself as a good one. Personally speaking, I have never failed in finding a second. Without pleading guilty to any duplicity, there was another reason for not acceding to Mr. Bonner's request: I was in entire ignorance as to how he would convey himself to the meeting. It might have been that he would adopt some words, or some tone,

which would have been objectionable to me, in which case I should have taken the earliest opportunity of dissociating myself entirely from the resolution. But I think Mr. Bonner is to be congratulated on the fair way in which he has put it. He has exercised a considerable amount of reticence, and has spoken according to his lights. Before offering the primary reason which brings me into the room to-night, I would like to say that I particularly wish to avoid the expression of any opinion which is capable of misinterpretation, and I do not wish to give any offence where none is intended. With regard to this resolution, I have listened very attentively to Mr. Bonner's remarks, and I feel myself in agreement with a great deal of what he has said. I do not know that I accept every one of his points. He has also adversely criticised myself, because I was the person who wrote the letter he alluded to. But that does not prevent my being in sympathy with the majority of his remarks, though I think he has missed the most important point of all. In the January number of *The Builder*, the New Year number, in the leading article, which I think had for its title "The Policy of the R.I.B.A.," amongst a number of editorial comments there appeared the following: "In so far as the Associate class represents the younger and better educated members of the Institute"—those are the words of *The Builder*—"and so far as their discontent voices the eternal conflict between the new ideas and the old, we may say at once that we sympathise with their feelings. Although we cannot associate ourselves with everything said by our correspondents—indeed, we must expressly disassociate ourselves from certain of their remarks—we cannot disguise from ourselves that the Council of the Institute has laid itself open to them, has not always been representative of the best elements in the profession, or as conspicuous as it should be in the forefront of progress." Those are the comments of the editor of *The Builder*. I venture to think that is a rather strong indictment, and when you consider that it proceeds from the editor of one of the most widely-read and respected professional journals, I think it can be claimed that it carries very considerable weight.

The PRESIDENT: May I ask you to explain whether the indictment is against the Council, or against the members who elect the Council?

Mr. GAMMELL: May I point out to you, Sir, that I am not rising to answer questions without notice? If you remember, in addition to the statement I have just made, that the respected editor of the *Builder* is a Fellow of this Institute, and furthermore, unless I am misinformed, a member of the Council, I think those in authority would be well advised, in the best interests of the Institute, seriously and sympathetically to consider the resolution which has been proposed by Mr. Bonner. In answer to that article I am going, on account of Mr. Bonner's reference to my remark, to read you what I said in the reply at the end of a letter which, by the courtesy of the editor, I was able to have published in the *Builder*: "Then, Sir, holding this opinion, and strongly, I would postulate the following proposition as one well calculated to advance the best interests of the R.I.B.A., viz.:—That the ranks of the Council should, by a speedily-passed By-law, be increased by the inclusion of at least twenty-four Associates of the standing and qualification suggested in your expression of opinion. Such men, standing in a position midway between the successful close of a matured professional career, on the one hand, and the hope—but generally not commission—ful aspirations of the newest created Associate, would, in the opinion of many others besides myself, be much 'better fitted' and more likely to 'hold the scales level' than would or could (by virtue of the disability I have suggested)

those of the 'superior class.' There you have the frank confession of the faith which has brought me, somewhat reluctantly, into this room to-night. I could speak on this particular matter at considerable length; it is one which I have been considering, probably in common with many others here, for a very long time, so that it does not represent a sudden opinion. I have no doubt there are other members present besides myself who have views, and it would be unfair to take up too much of the time of this meeting. In order that I may make myself perfectly clear, I shall venture to recapitulate the primary reason which has led me to support this resolution. I ask your indulgence, because it is a repetition. The opinion of the editor of the *Builder* reads as follows, and that is what I ask your attention to: "We cannot disguise from ourselves that the Council of the Institute has laid itself open to the adverse criticism of the younger members of the Institute." Without the context it does not make sufficient sense, but I think the passage is a statement of fact. In addition to that, the statement is made that it has not always been representative of the best elements in the profession, and lastly, has not always been as conspicuous as it should have been in the forefront of progress. One more word, Sir, and I have finished. The question may be raised, would the adoption of this resolution as part of our practical politics—I am sorry to use the word politics, but it is the only word which seems to me apposite in the present instance—tend in any way to improve matters? To answer that question I am afraid I should have to sing the praises of the particular class to which I belong, and that I think would be both invidious and undesirable. I will therefore take my seat by formally seconding this resolution.

The PRESIDENT: Did I understand, Mr. Bonner, that you would be satisfied with this matter receiving the careful consideration of the Council? If so, the Council would undertake to carefully consider your proposal. I will promise on their behalf that they will do so.

Mr. BONNER: We should naturally expect it would be considered in any event. What we want is that the resolution should be carried into effect. If it is to be merely considered and then pigeon-holed for the rest of the ages, it is hardly of any use for us to discuss it. We bring this proposal forward in the hope of having some satisfactory answer. We are in an awkward position. We can carry this resolution, but we cannot enforce the alteration of By-laws. I ask you to give the matter full consideration. But we must ask also for some definite result. We cannot be quite satisfied if it merely goes before you and is discussed, and is then, as they say in the House of Commons, "laid on the table." We must press for some definite reply to our request.

The PRESIDENT: I can pledge myself that you shall have a reply, but I cannot pledge that it shall be in the affirmative.

Mr. R. J. ANGEL, M.Inst.C.E. [A.]: I had not intended to say anything on this matter, but being connected in one way and another with public Boards, I see probably the weak point, which you yourself, Sir, have laid your finger upon. I have known of subjects being considered but never being reported upon till the body which has made the reference cannot do anything. I would suggest, if it is possible, that the resolution be considered by the Council and be reported upon to the general body, so that the general body may have the opportunity of considering the views of the Council and taking what action they think fit upon it. I should not like an important resolution of this kind to be simply shelved, because there still

exists what some of the Associates think a weakness in the representation of their class upon the Council; that is to say, it would be considered in the proportion of 22 to 6, making 28. The 6 would have no voice in that matter.

The PRESIDENT: Your numbers are not quite correct; there are 42 members of the Council, including those who represent the Allied Societies.

Mr. HERBERT SHEPHERD [A.]: All those must necessarily be Fellows of the Institute. There are 24 Members of the Council who are alluded to in one of the By-laws as Ordinary Members of Council, and they come up for election every year. Of those, only 6 are Associates.

Mr. ANGEL: Take the Ordinary Members of Council, 18 Fellows and 6 Associates, there still exists that weakness. The Associates are overpowered, even in the consideration of this subject. I have often felt—silently, for I have never expressed it—that the Associates are lamentably *mis*-represented on the Council. And when this same resolution is being considered they will be completely out-voiced and out-voted. I certainly think, Sir, an important resolution of this kind ought not only to be considered, as I know it will be, but in addition it should be reported upon to us, and the voice of the general body be taken upon it; because many things are considered, and matters are looked at through two different pairs of spectacles. The spectacles which the Fellow Member of the Council looks through are quite a different pair from that which the Associate looks through. We each have our own way of looking at things, and, to use a well-known couplet,

"One man's word is no man's word,
Justice demands that both be heard."

We want both sides to have an equal hearing on matters which affect both sides, and for that reason I hope that when it is considered by the Council it will be reported upon.

The PRESIDENT: The Council will consider it, and report before the end of the Session, if that will satisfy Mr. Bonner.

Mr. BONNER: My resolution makes this an instruction to the Council, and if we give an instruction we look for a definite reply. May we take it in that form?

Mr. FRANK LISHMAN [A.]: I did not come to the meeting with the intention of speaking upon this matter; I came to support Mr. Perks's motion which is coming up later. But the half-hearted way in which the resolution has been proposed, and the not very much more energetic way in which it has been seconded, make me think that it may, if it goes as a mere recommendation to the Council, go without the force of a resolution. If this is to be formally proposed as an instruction to the Council it will very likely be defeated by a considerable majority, because the instruction to the Council that the Associates should be represented equally with the Fellows seems to me absolutely absurd. Therefore, if it is to go as something for the Council to consider seriously, it would probably result in their just considering it and doing nothing else. There would simply be a reference back in about three weeks' time, or three months, as the case may be. But if this were put in the nature of an amendment that the Council do seriously consider the advisability of increasing the number of Associates on the Council, then something might be done towards meeting the real intentions of the proposition, and it would be much more likely to have the support of this meeting. I shall venture, therefore, on the spur of the moment, to make a suggestion that the number of Associates on the Council be increased by, say, half as many again,

bringing it up to nine, or something like that. If it is in order, I will propose that as an amendment.

MR. EDWARD GREENOP [A.] : It has been ruled from the Chair that you cannot put forward a proposal as an instruction to the Council. I cannot tell you why, but that was the ruling against me when I proposed a resolution in similar terms. It was altered to recommendation on that ground.

MR. EDWIN T. HALL [F.] : I am rather loth to intervene in this matter, because I happen to belong to that dreadful class the Fellows, and there appears to be some suggestion that the Fellows, being in the majority on the Council, have not that wisdom that they would have if they had the superior youth of the Associates to guide them. But I am sure the Associates will agree with me when I say this : that it is the hope, it was always the expectation, that when Associates became eligible they should take up their Fellowship, when they would enjoy every privilege that membership of this Institute brings, and would also be able to give their wisdom and guidance to the affairs of this Institute. Someone behind reminds me there is a difference of subscription. But, Sir, if the privileges of the Fellowship are worth anything, they are worth the extra two guineas per annum subscription. May I take it that as a rule—of course there are exceptions—but as a rule the Associates are the juniors of this Institute? They have all the privilege which we have lost of having a great future before them. But it has been the custom, not only here, but in every body, every commercial undertaking, in any corporation which deals with large subjects such as we have to deal with, that the senior members are generally the directors : for this simple reason, that you want to get all the benefit of the experience which, whatever the ability of the man, can only be attained by years of work. So that in the management of a great Institute like this, where there are all kinds of subjects affecting the profession to which we are all proud to belong, it has always been reasonable that the senior members should be the directing men in order to give their ripe experience for the benefit of the Institute. But it is also desirable that the Associates should have a voice on the Council ; and I am sure every Associate Member of the Council knows that he is welcomed at the Council not only as an equal with every man who sits there, but that he is listened to with the greatest possible respect and with the greatest possible sympathy when he brings forward any subject whatever at the Council meetings. Well now, that being the case, is it reasonable to ask that, as one gentleman suggested, 24 members of the Council should be Associates, when there are only 18 Fellows and 6 Associates now as ordinary members of Council? Either you would make a very unwieldy Council, or you would wipe out the Fellows and place Associates in their stead. I do not think that even the youngest Associate in this room would say that that was wisdom. They would say that we want the experience and benefit of the ripe and older men. I would remind this meeting that it was only three years ago when, by agreement with the Associates, their numbers on the Council were increased from four to six, when they were made one-fourth of the whole elected Council, as distinguished from the office-holders. Only three years ago, by agreement with the Associates, that was fixed as the right and proper proportion. Thus we had the great benefit of having the young blood to assist our, shall I say, less exuberant energies, and we also had the experience, and, as it was hoped, the wisdom of the senior members to assist them. It is not only the energy of youth that is required, but it is the wisdom to see the necessity of the barriers which is required, and therefore it is that the proportions

agreed upon three years ago were considered the right proportions. I venture to think that every Associate of this Institute would say that was a fair and reasonable proportion, because he wants to have the benefit of the experience of his seniors. On its merits, therefore, I would suggest that this is not a proposal to bring forward. We regret very much that Mr. Bonner is not a Fellow of this Institute ; his age, his experience, his wisdom, and his moderate way of putting things, make it a regret to us that he is not a Fellow. He can amend that at any moment. I submit that this is not a proposal which should be pressed, and that it is in the best interests of the Institute that the matter should be left as it was settled only three years ago.

MR. GAMMELL : May I put it to you, Sir, that Mr. Lishman's amendment has never been formally seconded?

THE PRESIDENT : I am quite aware of that ; neither has it been spoken to.

MR. W. HENRY WHITE [F.] : I do not want to add fuel to the fire which seems to be smouldering somewhere, but I think it might be pointed out that, after all, the Council are elected by all the members of the Institute, and that if the Associates wish their views represented more strongly than they imagine they are represented at present, all they have to do is to find out the 6 Associates and 18 Fellows who are in sympathy with their views, and elect them. They would then have that full recognition and representation which it is in their hands to obtain at any time. With reference to the proposal of my old friend Mr. Bonner, I would also like to point out that the complaint is merely a statement. I was expecting that we should hear that on such and such occasions some definite kind of suggestion was made or could be made that on some particular matter the Associates were badly represented—that they had been badly treated. I am one of the younger Fellows, and therefore my whole sympathy is with the younger men of the profession, and if I thought any Fellow was going to be elected to the Council who would not take into the fullest possible consideration all the desires of the Associates, I would not vote for him. And every member of this Institute is in exactly the same position. I heartily sympathise with Mr. Hall's statement ; I think it is a reasonable and logical expression of the position, and that it should appeal to everyone present.

MR. HERBERT SHEPHERD [A.] : I think I can place myself in order by formally seconding this amendment.

THE PRESIDENT : No, you are too late.

MR. SHEPHERD : I wanted to say that my friend Mr. Hall, if he will allow me that distinction, advances exactly the same arguments now as he advanced three years ago against the two Associate Members being added to the Council when the By-laws were being passed. I suggest to Mr. Hall to cast his mind back to that time ; he distinctly told us then, in the room upstairs, and they were the very reasons which he again advances to-night why this should not be done. And how can he say that that was an agreement? It was the very opposite, I venture to say.

MR. HALL : The agreement was carried by a vote of the general meeting.

MR. H. HARDWICKE LANGSTON [A.] : A peculiar argument has been used as to how to serve the Associates. Mr. Hall says become Fellows. But that is not representing the Associates.

MR. MAURICE B. ADAMS [F.] : That is true, but this Institute can never be constitutionally healthy while there are so many men getting on in years who simply are content to remain in the junior class. It is of no use beating about the bush ; there are many men constantly coming here and posing as the representatives of the junior class, whereas they ought to represent

fairly and properly the senior class. Why do they not come in? Is it because they wish to evade the extra two guineas, or do they think the Institute is only worth just what they pay? You are on the horns of a dilemma, because either you feel that the Institute is not worth more than you pay, or you should come in and feel it a privilege to advance in the ranks. Directly I was eligible I felt it my duty to become a Fellow, and I cannot understand why many of my old friends, whom I see here year in and year out, winter and summer, do not do the same; then their grievances would cease. Let the young men become Fellows; that is the only way in which we can prosper. We want the sinews of war; we want the advantage of your experience and your views. You seem rather to pride yourselves on having a grievance. ("No, no.") I have been on the Council, and I can honestly say that whenever there was a question affecting the Associates it was always received with the utmost consideration. It is the only way to make a society healthy by bringing forward the young men, and I do appeal to those gentlemen who brought this motion forward to simply view it in the way in which I venture to put it, instead of airing these grievances and perpetually being on the alert for something to find fault with. ("No, no.")

Mr. ANGEL: Many of them are not in practice.

Mr. LANGSTON: It is not a grievance; it is the proportion on the Council which is being discussed.

Mr. S. DOUGLAS TOPLEY [A.]: Reference having been made to the young Associates, with your indulgence I may perhaps be allowed to say a word. May I at once dissociate myself from the opinions expressed by my colleagues in the Associate class? It is probable that this matter will be considered by the Council, and therefore I think it would be very unfortunate if they should do so under the idea that the Associates are solid on the question. With many of the admirable arguments which have been laid before you I am in entire agreement, but at the same time I have been waiting for any Associate to point out that the Council, being elected, represents not the classes but the members as a whole. I think that is a point which has been entirely overlooked by many Associates, and a most unfortunate distinction arises in one's mind in differentiating between Associates and Fellows. The Council, presumably, consists of those gentlemen whom the general body of members believe to be best fitted to watch the interests of this Institute. It does seem most unfortunate that we should consider these matters as between Associates and Fellows. I express that opinion in order that it may be known that such an opinion exists among several Associates, who, unfortunately, are not present this evening, but who approach the subject from the point of view I have indicated.

The PRESIDENT: As Mr. Adams says, on the Council we never think of making a distinction between a Fellow and an Associate. For myself, I do not think I always know the Associate Members, and frequently mistake them for Fellows.

Mr. BONNER: Mr. Hall suggests that we should right the wrongs of the Associates by making them Fellows. It puts me in mind of the French princess who, when she was told that people wanted bread, replied, "Give them buns." So Mr. Hall says, if you are not satisfied as Associates, become Fellows. Cannot we vote on the resolution, Sir?

The PRESIDENT: I think not. The words of the Charter run: "Provided always that no Associate shall be entitled to vote in respect of the making and adopting of By-laws." Note the words "In respect of." The resolution looks to me very much like something in respect of.

Mr. BONNER: I will stick to my reading of "Instruction." Can we get over it in that way?

The PRESIDENT: No.

Mr. LISHMAN: My amendment—

The PRESIDENT: Your amendment was seconded too late, and consequently fell through.

Mr. W. R. DAVIDGE [A.]: I ask Mr. Bonner not to press his resolution, but to leave it in this way, that we are anxious that the Council should give the matter their consideration. I am sure that no one would wish to take a one-sided vote upon the matter. If the meeting will pass to the next business, I am sure we may feel, after the President's assurance, that the matter will be considered and reported to the general body of members.

The PRESIDENT: If Mr. Bonner will accept that, I will pledge myself that it shall be considered and reported to the meeting.

Mr. BONNER: I must accept it if the matter cannot be put to the vote.

Mr. H. W. CUBITT [A.]: We appear very helpless as Associates. It is held to be a question of By-law, and that we cannot vote on it. But if Associates as a body are of the opinion that their membership on the Council should be increased, they are not helpless entirely; they could amend the Charter, presumably, so as to have the representation they desire on the Council definitely set forth. I do not suppose we should want to do it, but it is well to emphasise the fact that we are not in so bad a position as appears from the fizzling out of these proceedings.

The PRESIDENT: We must go on our Charter and By-laws as they stand. That is the only thing to do, and the only safe position to take up.

Reports of Proceedings at Business Meetings.

Mr. SYDNEY PERKS, F.S.A. [F.], at the same meeting proposed the following resolution in accordance with notice: "That every speech delivered at any Business Meeting shall be published in the JOURNAL at the earliest date after the meeting, subject only to revision by the author, and that the Council be requested to take the necessary steps to carry out this resolution." To that he wished to add these words: "If the Editor is of opinion that any words are libellous, they shall not be printed."

Speaking to the motion, Mr. Perks said: The cause of my putting this motion down was connected with a meeting held last year. Nobody here is responsible for it, because the Council of last year has ceased to exist. But early last year an important Business Meeting was held, and it has never been reported. I think that is a very great pity, to put it mildly. I think that all our meetings ought to be reported, because we have something over 2,400 Fellows and Associates, and I think only about 350 members can possibly get into this room. There are also geographical reasons. Country members cannot come to our meetings often, and they are very anxious, naturally, to know what takes place here, and we like them to have full information. Again, our JOURNAL is the only means of letting them know, because the Press are not admitted to Business Meetings, and unless members see a report in the JOURNAL they do not know what happens, because the Minutes do not convey the reasons given by the speakers. What I claim is that we should have free speech for all. If we make speeches at a Business Meeting, it is the only means we have of speaking to our country members and to any other members who are not present. This matter was debated in the Practice Committee when I brought it forward, and a similar resolution was carried, without a single vote against it. It was thought, and I think everybody else must think,

that it is a good idea. All we want is to have our speeches properly reported, and at the earliest possible date. I have no grievance against anybody, certainly not against the Council, and I think that is proved by the fact that a member of the Council, Mr. Woodward, has very kindly consented to second this motion. I do not think any alteration of a By-law is necessary; it is simply a question of instructions to the officers.

The PRESIDENT: Have you looked at the By-laws, Mr. Perks?

Mr. PERKS: Yes, I have, Sir, but they do not prevent your giving instructions to your officers. If this is carried it is simply a matter of direction to the officers; it is not a question of altering a By-law, and I have dropped that idea altogether, because if things like this crop up and we have to alter our By-laws every time, it will be a most cumbersome proceeding, and it is altogether unnecessary for the present purpose. In the place I am connected with we have such things as Standing Orders, Orders of Common Council, and Standing Orders to the officers to do certain things, and they have to do them, or else they are asked the reason why. I cannot imagine any reasons or arguments against my proposal; it is a perfectly matter-of-fact and straightforward thing to do, and it used to be done in the Institute as far back as I can trace. Then speeches were reported automatically, and the proof was sent out automatically to the author, shortly after the meeting, and he corrected the proof and sent it back. Until the meeting of last year I believe I am correct in stating there was no precedent for the suppression of a report of a meeting. I was not present at the meeting; I wanted to know what took place, and I turned up the JOURNAL and tried to find it, but the debate was not reported at all. It was that which started me to inquire into this matter. If there are any arguments against this proposition, I shall be most happy to hear them, and I shall have a chance of dealing with them in my reply. I hope the matter as I have put it commends itself to everybody, and I shall ask my friend Mr. Woodward to kindly second it.

Mr. WM. WOODWARD [F.]: I rise to second this motion, and I am very glad that my friend Mr. Perks has altered it in the direction which he has indicated, because as it originally stood I could not have supported it. I can only ask him, if he will, to alter the word "Editor" to "Chairman," for this reason, that By-law 61 says, with reference to Business Meetings—and we are only dealing with Business Meetings now—"such proceedings shall be private, and shall not be communicated to the public Press without the written consent of the Chairman of the Meeting." I therefore ask Mr. Perks to substitute the word "Chairman" for "Editor." It is only a matter of form, and in making the proposal I am not regardless of the fact that our present Editor is Mr. Northover, and if we always had a man like Mr. Northover with us I do not know that I should propose the substitution of "Chairman" for "Editor." Mr. Northover will understand that. Of course, the meeting will understand the difference between a Business Meeting and an Ordinary Meeting. That differentiation is well set forth in the words I have read. And the reason, no doubt, was this: That, in the first place, Business Meetings are private meetings; and in the next place, being private, you cannot invite others, and nobody but members of the Institute can be present. At these Business Meetings it is customary—at all events it has been so in my experience—for things to be said which have considerable professional interest, sometimes involving slight personalities—the mention of names, for instance, in connection with the doings or misdoings of men connected with the

architectural profession. Therefore, the reason why these Business Meetings should be treated differently as regards reporting the speeches is that the Institute, or the speaker, or somebody else, may be, particularly in these days, subject to an action for libel. That has been carefully pointed out to us; and the words which Mr. Perks very properly added provides for that. It now reads that if the matter, in the opinion of the Chairman, is libellous, it shall not be printed in the JOURNAL. My experience, which is of long standing, with regard to reporting in this Institute is this: I was in the position many years ago of uttering things in this Institute which wanted editing, and I was very glad indeed to find they were edited, because what one says in the heat of debate is sometimes ungrammatical, disjointed, and erroneous, and it requires that careful consideration which an editor gives to the matter; and we are ourselves able also to touch up our remarks when we receive the proofs. That is my experience, and I feel I have always been reported quite fully enough. I have made my little disquisition every May for nearly the past twenty years—I do not know whether I shall be allowed to this year—criticising the Council and its Report, and pretty well every word has been printed, though in small type, I admit! However, there it is. The object Mr. Perks has in view, as I understand, is this, that we shall report fully the speeches made by every member of this Institute—and for a very good reason. Take this Business Meeting; there are perhaps one hundred members present. The JOURNAL circulates amongst two or three thousand of our members; as has been truly stated, it is the only means members who cannot attend have of knowing what is going on here; and I venture to think that what goes on at the Business Meetings of this Institute is of considerable value to our provincial brethren. Without disregard to the By-law, I think Mr. Perks will be satisfied, and I shall be satisfied, if there is a clear understanding that speeches delivered at Business Meetings shall be, subject only to the elimination of libellous matter, reported as fully as possible. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The PRESIDENT: There were two meetings which were not very fully reported because they related largely to another society, and we thought it was hardly fair to them to publish a verbatim report. With those exceptions the speeches have always been reported practically verbatim. They are touched up a little by the author, or by the Editor, if he thinks they are on rather dangerous ground and that certain expressions would be better expurgated.

Mr. PERKS: I thought it was only one meeting, viz., the meeting of 10th April. The speeches were entirely suppressed; there was no question of editing; a report has never appeared at all. The Minutes have appeared; they must appear. If you could get out of printing the Minutes there might be something in the argument. But I say you ought to print the speeches which are made, and if this resolution is passed it will protect the Council in the future. They will find it very useful, because if other societies suggest the suppression of speeches here, the answer will be, "I am very sorry, but there is no help for it; our officers have a standing order to print all the speeches made at our meetings." I do not want to go very much into the case of the report of 8th January, but a report of that meeting has only just appeared. I understand the reason of its being held back was that it was agreed that the report could not appear until the Society of Architects had held a meeting at which they were to discuss the same matter. If I am wrong you will correct me.

The PRESIDENT: You are quite correct.

Mr. PERKS: What a splendid position the Council would have been in if this regulation I am now moving had been in force! The answer would have been, "We hold a meeting on 8th January, and on the following Saturday our JOURNAL containing the report is published. You can hold your meeting on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday; you have practically the whole week before you, and you can hold your meeting before our speeches are published." There is the answer to the whole thing. But if you enter into an agreement not to print the speeches until another society has held a certain meeting, that society may hang you up as it likes by refraining from holding that meeting.

The PRESIDENT: They have not had their meeting yet.

Mr. PERKS: Then there is no reason why this report should not have been published on 13th January.

The PRESIDENT: They had been waiting a favourable opportunity for considering the situation.

Mr. PERKS: You have given them a long opportunity, and they could have had the whole week for their meeting. In the meantime you know that these things are reported in the Press. If you could keep them private it would be different. You print a document headed plainly "Strictly private and confidential," but we see editorial notes upon it in the Press expressing views even before our meeting takes place! I submit that that is not right. It may be a smart thing when you have a meeting on 8th January for a newspaper to print a week or so beforehand prejudiced notices and editorial matter taking one side or the other. But I contend that it is wrong.

The PRESIDENT: Let us confine ourselves to the position.

Mr. PERKS: I use it as an argument against the suppression of proper reports of our speeches, because improper ones appear, and improper comments before the reports. I have papers here to prove both points.

Mr. EDWIN T. HALL: We must sympathise with Mr. Perks in this matter. It is most improper for any newspaper editor, when he has a private and confidential paper sent to him, to make comments on it, and I am sure no editor would desire to do such a thing. We have heard the explanation of why the report was withheld in these cases, and I would remind Mr. Perks that when diplomatic negotiations are going on between Governments it is the invariable rule to keep the matter confidential until negotiations are concluded. That, in principle, is what we promised the Society of Architects. They asked that we should not prejudice their Meeting by publishing reports of what occurred here.

Mr. PERKS: But you have done it.

Mr. HALL: We intimated to them that the time was getting on when we ought to publish the report, and we got their approval, and it is done. The practice of this Institute is to publish its proceedings. But I think it should not be the instruction that every speech shall be published in full; you will add enormously to the cost of the JOURNAL, and the Institute cannot afford it. It is reasonable that important speeches should be published in full. Mr. Woodward, whom we are delighted to hear, would not wish all that he says to appear in print, though it would add immensely to the interest of the paper. But I strongly support Mr. Perks, because it is the intention and the practice that speeches should be edited. But I would not say that the editing should only be confined to libellous matter, and that with that exception all speeches should be published fully. There must be some discretion exercised, such as is done by the great daily papers, and the more important

speeches should take precedence of the less important—for everybody will admit that there are more important and less important speeches at every meeting—but everybody's name should be mentioned who speaks. There should, however, be discretion, even if only on the ground of economy.

Mr. MAURICE B. ADAMS: It would be very unwise to leave this question quite as Mr. Perks and Mr. Woodward have left it, because in that case only libellous things would have to be left out. Surely there are things of a professional character which it is not desirable should be made public; and surely also the Chairman ought to have the right, in consultation with the executive if you like, to decide this or that to be not desirable at the present moment to publish. A man may ask a question which is not exactly libellous, but which might not be in the interests of the profession to publish. Again, if you pass a hard-and-fast rule you will prevent that judicial, I will not say editing, but judicial exclusion of some matter which it would be to the interests of everybody to have excluded. Nobody advocates publicity more than I do, because we live in an absolutely free country, and everybody has a right to express his views, so long as they are decently expressed. But I do think that it would be better that the wording of this resolution should be modified in some way, to give discretion to the Chairman of the meeting, and to the executive. Personally, I feel strongly with Mr. Perks in regard to that particular meeting last year to which he has referred. I was extremely disappointed that no report of it appeared, though this is the first time I have mentioned it. But I did think at the time that it was a great pity. I do not remember at the moment the purport of the meeting, but the impression left upon my mind is such that I sympathise with Mr. Perks in what he said. I was at the meeting, and it was a very important one, and concerned a very large number of members, and I agree it was very unfortunate that a report did not appear, even in abstract. But, for all that, there are things said which it is in the interests of the profession unwise to publish.

The PRESIDENT: It would be a pity to make it obligatory that we should publish everything which is said. Over and over again we want to talk amongst ourselves, and we do not want it to go outside these walls.

Mr. HALL: We could say "Subject to such editing as the Chairman of the meeting may think fit."

Mr. PERKS: No, certainly not.

Mr. HALL: I will propose as an amendment to omit the words added to the Resolution and insert "Subject to such editing as the Chairman of the meeting shall think fit." It is not prudent that everybody should know the private and confidential things which are said in this room. It is the practice in every society that I know, and the decision as to what should appear should be subject to the approval of the Chairman.

Mr. STATHAM: I second Mr. Hall's amendment. There may be things which it is necessary and proper to say in argument here, but which it is not desirable to have in print. Therefore I think Mr. Hall's amendment would put it in a wiser position.

Mr. ANGEL: For general business I agree with Mr. Hall that many things may be said here which it is not always our wish should be made public. But the general sense of the business could be conveyed, and the objectionable matter, whatever it might be, could be left out.

Mr. WOODWARD: It is understood that the proofs are sent to each man who speaks, and he has himself the privilege of eliminating such words as he thinks might be objectionable in print.

The PRESIDENT: They are not always the most discreet people.

Mr. P. M. FRASER: If the Chairman takes upon himself to exclude a statement because he thinks it is libellous, he is, by implication, responsible for the libel if he publishes it.

The PRESIDENT: I believe that is so.

Mr. PERKS: We can say "If the Chairman is of opinion that any words are libellous or indiscreet they shall not be printed."

Mr. HALL: I think it is better to put it as my amendment puts it.

Mr. PERKS: My words cover the matter. I do want to object to giving a free hand to anybody to edit generally. I want to limit this power, and I want to limit it to the Chairman. I do not want the Council or the officers to have a free hand in editing as they like, because it only leads to trouble. Jones's speech is cut down, and Smith's is reported in full, and people complain for years about it, and I want to stop it. The first point which was made about Mr. Woodward's speech was that he would not want his little jokes to appear. Mr. Woodward would be the first to cut them out. In my resolution I say subject to editing by the author of the speech. If anything is indiscreet, a little pressure could be brought on the man who made the speech, and there is no doubt it would come out. If you confine editing to anything in particular I shall be only too happy to agree.

Mr. JEMMETT: I support Mr. Hall's amendment, because the Institute, through its Executive Council, should have the last word as to what should be published in its own JOURNAL. It is not a case of a man speaking in public on political affairs. For myself, I am only too thankful to be as ably edited as most of us are here.

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Hall's amendment, which has been seconded by Mr. Statham, is that the words "subject to such editing as the Chairman should think desirable" shall be substituted for the concluding words of Mr. Perks' motion. Thus amended the resolution would read: "That every speech delivered at any Business Meeting shall be published in the JOURNAL at the earliest date after the meeting, subject to revision by the author and to such editing as the Chairman of the meeting shall think desirable, and that the Council be requested to take the necessary steps to carry out this resolution."

The amendment, having been put to the meeting, was voted upon by show of hands and declared carried. The resolution as amended was then put as the substantive motion and carried without dissent. This concluded the proceedings.

Re Mr. Bonner's Proposal for increasing the number of Associates on the Council.

17 St. Peter Street, Bedford: 7th March 1912.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.T.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—May I ask you to be so good as to insert this letter in the number of the JOURNAL which contains the report of the Business Meeting of 4th March, my reason being that although taken to task by Mr. F. Lishman (a member of the class to which I belong) and other gentlemen, owing to the rules of debate I was debarred from answering adverse criticisms?

What I desire to make clear is that I do not consider myself as having had any concern with last Monday's meeting other than a formal seconding in answer to an equally formal request, which I felt bound to accede to; in other words, I found myself obliged to accept the position of a second whilst all the time desiring to be in that of a principal.

At a later stage (probably after the Council have reported their finding on this question to the general body) I hope to have this matter raised, as I think, properly, and shall then offer what I hope will be accepted as reasonable arguments, which arguments, I may say, I particularly avoided giving on Monday last.

In the meantime, I would ask all members to whom this is a subject of concern or interest to carefully read the report, especially noting the concluding paragraph of my remarks, which ran as follows: "To answer that question I am afraid I should have to sing the praises of the particular class to which I belong, and that I think would be both invidious and undesirable," and then with equal care noting the tenour of the remarks made by Mr. Edwin T. Hall, who evidently does not believe in the wisdom of that age-old proverb, "Self-praise is no recommendation."—Yours faithfully,

K. GAMMELL.

Prizes and Studentships 1913.

The subjects for the Prizes and Studentships in the gift of the Royal Institute for the year 1913 have now been arranged, and full particulars will be found in the pamphlet issued to members with the current number of the JOURNAL.

THE ESSAY MEDAL AND TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS, open to British subjects under the age of forty years, will be awarded for the best essay on a subject of architectural interest which may be chosen by each competitor for himself. Competitors will be expected to make a useful contribution to knowledge by accurate research, so that the Essays can be accepted as authoritative statements on the subjects dealt with. Candidates in the Final Examination competing for this Prize may submit their Essay as the thesis required under (F) of the Revised Syllabus [see KALENDAR, p. 476].

Hitherto it has been the practice to set a special subject every year for the Essay Prize, but the change indicated above has been decided upon on the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, who in a report to the Council expressed the opinion that able and permanently useful original work would probably be forthcoming if candidates were left to choose their own subjects.

THE MEASURED DRAWINGS MEDAL AND TEN GUINEAS, open to British subjects under the age of thirty years, will be awarded for the best Measured Drawings made by the competitor of any important building—Classical or Mediaeval—in the United Kingdom or abroad. Candidates may apply to the Records Committee of the Royal Institute for guidance and direction as to subjects.

THE SOANE MEDALLION AND £100, open to British subjects under the age of thirty years, will be awarded for the best design for a Terminal Railway Station, with the main frontage facing an open square or place, and side frontages to wide roadways.

THE PUGIN STUDENTSHIP (SILVER MEDAL AND £40), open to members of the Profession (of all countries) between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years, and intended for the study of the Mediaeval Architecture of Great Britain and Ireland, will be awarded to the competitor who submits the best selection of drawings and testimonials.

THE GODWIN BURSARY (supplemented by the Wimperis Bequest): A SILVER MEDAL AND £65, in-

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tended for the study of Modern Architecture Abroad, and open to British subjects without limitation as to age, will be awarded for the best selection of practical working drawings (his own work), or other evidence of special practical knowledge, and testimonials.

THE OWEN JONES STUDENTSHIP (CERTIFICATE AND £100), founded for the encouragement of the study of architecture, more particularly in respect to Ornament and Coloured Decoration, and open to members of the profession under the age of thirty-five years.—Candidates must submit testimonials, with drawings, some of which must be from existing buildings and from other examples, exhibiting their acquaintance with colour decoration and with the leading subjects treated of in Owen Jones's *Grammar of Ornament*.

THE TITE PRIZE (CERTIFICATE AND £30), open to British subjects under the age of thirty years, will be awarded for the best Design, according to the methods of Palladio, Vignola, Wren, or Chambers, for the Façade of a Royal Palace in a City, and approached by a wide avenue.

THE HENRY SAXON SNELL PRIZE (£60), open to any member of the Architectural Profession, who may associate with himself any member of the Medical Profession.—The Prize, which was founded for the encouragement of the study of the improved design and construction of Hospitals, Convalescent Homes, and Asylums for the Aged and Infirm Poor, will be awarded for the best Design for a Sanatorium for Consumptives to provide accommodation for 150 men.

THE GRISSELL PRIZE (GOLD MEDAL AND TEN GUINEAS), for the encouragement of the study of construction, and open to British subjects who have not been in practice more than ten years, will be awarded for the best Design for a Riding School constructed of Steel with the sides and roof partially glazed.

THE ARTHUR CATES PRIZE (FORTY GUINEAS), founded for the promotion of the study of Architecture, more especially in relation to the application of geometry to vaulting, stability of edifices, and design, and open to British subjects who have passed the Institute Final Examination. Candidates must submit a selection of their Testimonies of Study for the Final Examination, and drawings of subjects of Classical or Renaissance and of Mediaeval Architecture.

THE ASHPITEL PRIZE (BOOKS VALUE £10), awarded to the student who distinguishes himself most highly in the Final Examination of the current year.

Hampshire Association of Architects.

The South Eastern counties of England have been in the past conspicuously deficient in those local architectural organisations which are so admirable a feature of the profession in other parts of the country. A specially warm welcome will, therefore, be accorded to the Hampshire Association of Architects, which came into existence on Saturday, the 2nd March. A representative meeting of members of the profession, under the presidency of Mr. R. F. Chisholm [F.], was held on that day in the rooms of Mr. R. MacDonald Lucas [F.], to whose energy the creation of the Association was largely due. The first President of the Association is to be Sir William Portal, Bart., F.S.A., and the first Vice-President, Mr. N. C. H. Nisbett

[A.]. Mr. R. MacDonald Lucas will act as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. Ingaltton Sanders [Licentiate] will be his assistant in these duties. Draft rules largely based upon those of the newly formed Northamptonshire Association of Architects were submitted and approved, and the Association will begin its work with about twenty original members. The subscriptions are: Members 10s., Associates 5s., Associated Craftsmen 5s. Any communications with regard to the Association should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. MacDonald Lucas, of Bar Gate Chambers, Southampton.

Sheffield University: Department of Architecture: Vacation Courses.

At the Department of Architecture at Sheffield University, vacation courses are held at places in which buildings of architectural importance may be studied by means of the making of sketches and measured drawings. Attendance at a certain number of these courses is compulsory for students working for the diploma in Architecture awarded by the University. Easter courses have already been held in Lincoln and Stamford, and Summer Courses in Oxford, Cambridge, and London. The Easter Course is to be held in Bath this year, commencing on 23rd March. Permission has already been obtained to sketch or measure at several important buildings, including the Abbey, Prior Park, Ralph Allen's Tower House, the Banqueting Room of the Guildhall, and No. 24 Queen Square. A visit will be paid to one of the quarries belonging to the Bath Stone firms, and at the beginning of the course a lecture on the Architecture of Bath will be given by Mr. Mowbray A. Green [F.]. For the Summer Course a sketching and measuring tour in Northamptonshire will probably be arranged. The advantages of these courses are that permission to sketch and measure a series of important buildings is obtained, all difficulties as to the use and hire of ladders &c. are avoided, and an instructor is present with the students to give such advice and guidance as may be needed. Up to the present, only local students have been admitted, but it has been decided to extend the privilege to other students of architecture. Students make their own arrangements with regard to rooms and board, but particulars of suitable accommodation are supplied to them. Applications should be made to the Lecturer, Mr. W. S. Purchon [A.], Sheffield University.

Protection of Historic Buildings.

In the House of Commons on the 6th inst., Mr. King, member for North Somerset, asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that France and other countries scheduled their ancient buildings and other historic monuments with the object of protecting them as national heirlooms and securing them against vandalism or destruction; and whether he could promise legislation with a similar

object to protect such historic buildings as the Reindeer Hotel, Banbury, now threatened with partial demolition.

Mr. Asquith replied that he was aware of the procedure in France referred to, and that the First Commissioner of his Majesty's Office of Works proposed to introduce at an early date a Bill dealing with the question of the preservation of ancient monuments and buildings; but pending its introduction he could make no statement with regard to its provisions, nor as to whether the Reindeer Inn at Banbury would fall within its scope.

Rejection of the Lambeth Bridge Bill.

The London County Council Lambeth Bridge Bill was thrown out, after discussion last Thursday, by 180 to 115 votes. Its rejection was moved by Mr. Essex in order to elicit further information about the proposed bridge. Mr. Crooks, who seconded, said the mistake ought not to be made of belittling London; everyone knew what a dismal failure Southwark Bridge was, yet this proposal was to build a bridge which would be four inches narrower. Mr. Burns urged that a bridge of greater width was needed in order to provide adequate facilities for traffic. He asked that if Parliament sanctioned the proposal to make the bridge only 48 feet wide, the Council would put in abutments wide enough to carry a bridge similar to Westminster or Vauxhall Bridges, which were 84 and 80 feet in width respectively. Lord A. Thynne said the only object of the bridge was to provide a relief bridge for Westminster and Vauxhall, but it was designed in width and every other respect to carry traffic, and would be wide enough to carry a tramway line should this be ultimately considered necessary.

Obituary.

M. FERNAND DE DARTEIN, whose death, in his seventy-fifth year, was announced at the last meeting, was elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute in 1892. He was a student of the Ecole Polytechnique, and passed from there into the service of the Ponts et Chaussées, of which later on he became "Inspecteur-général." His connection with the Institute, however, is due to other claims: he succeeded M. Léonce Reynaud as Professor of the History of Architecture in the Ecole Polytechnique, and it was he who persuaded his old comrade Choisy to come and assist him with his lectures as Professeur-adjoint. In the late sixties he commenced the study of Lombardic and Romanesque-Byzantine architecture in the North of Italy, and published in 1885 a magnificent work on the subject which is in our Library. In this work all the plates, which are of great beauty, were drawn and in many cases etched by him, and the history of the buildings illustrated, which are described in detail in the volume of text, shows him to have been a great archaeologist. On the completion of that work he took up the study of

bridges—first, those designed and carried out by the engineers of the Ponts et Chaussées from the commencement of the eighteenth century, which in many cases are remarkable designs; and secondly, those in other countries, including England. Of this work, three volumes have already been published, and the others are virtually completed. The fourth volume should contain examples of English bridges which he came over and measured some twenty years ago. I hope in the next issue of this JOURNAL to be able to give an additional account of M. de Dartain's career.

R. PHENÉ SPIERS.

DUNCAN McNAUGHTAN, of Glasgow, *Fellow*, died at his house in Bearsden on the 26th ult. Born at Rutherglen in 1845, Mr. McNaughtan served his articles with the late Mr. Spence, and spent altogether some six years in his office. He also assisted for a time in the office of Messrs. Campbell Douglas and J. J. Stevenson, Glasgow. Coming to England for a year he followed a definite course of architectural study, attending the art classes at Kensington, and visiting the principal cathedral towns, measuring and drawing from cathedrals and other important buildings. He started on his own account in Glasgow in 1871. His practice was a very varied one, embracing public and municipal buildings, churches, halls, schools, country mansions, and villas, extensive warehouses and shops. Among his principal buildings were the Maryhill Town Hall; the Baltic Chambers, Wellington Street, one of the most important commercial buildings erected in Glasgow during recent years; Lord Kelvin's Warehouse; County and Police Buildings, Dumbarton; and several schools for the Glasgow, Maryhill, New Kilpatrick, and Rutherglen School Boards. Mr. McNaughtan was an old member of the Glasgow Institute of Architects, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute in 1906. His practice is being continued by his son, Mr. Alan G. MacNaughtan.

MINUTES. IX.

At a Special General Meeting held Monday 4th March 1912, at 8 p.m.—Present: Mr. Leonard Stokes, *President*, in the Chair; 19 Fellows (including 5 members of the Council), and 30 Associates (including 1 member of the Council)—the President announced that the Meeting was convened in pursuance of By-law 70 to elect the Royal Gold Medallist for the current year, and the President having moved in accordance with notice that Mr. Basil Champneys be elected for the honour, it was unanimously

RESOLVED, that subject to His Majesty's gracious sanction the Royal Gold Medal for the promotion of Architecture be awarded this year to Mr. Basil Champneys for his executed works as an architect.

The Special Meeting then terminated.

At the Ninth General Meeting (Business) of the Session 1911-12, held on Monday, 4th March 1912, at

the conclusion of the Special General Meeting above referred to, and similarly constituted, the Minutes of the Meeting held 19th February, having been printed in the JOURNAL, were taken as read and signed as correct.

Mr. Maurice B. Adams [F.] asked whether it was the policy of the Council to postpone further consideration on the part of the members of the Institute as to incorporating the Society of Architects till after the Committee appointed to take evidence on the question of Registration had made its report, and whether the appointment of this Committee to take evidence as to Registration implied that the Council considered the matter to be still an open question, seeing that the Institute as a body had already committed itself to the policy of promoting a Bill before Parliament for the Statutory Enrolment of Practising Architects.

The President replied that the Council did not consider that Registration was still an open question, but that the Institute and the Council were bound by the Resolutions of the 4th March 1907. Further, that the Council's proposals of the 8th January having been referred back to them for further consideration, they had appointed a strong Committee to consider the matter and report to them upon it.

The decease was announced of Fernand de Dartain, Hon. Corresponding Member, Paris, elected 1892; Duncan McNaughtan, of Glasgow, Fellow, elected 1906; George Edward Pritchett, elected Fellow 1860, resigned 1893.

The Secretary announced that Mr. R. Scott Cockrill, of the class of Associates, had by a resolution of the Council under By-law 22 ceased to be a member of the Royal Institute.

The following candidates were elected by show of hands under By-law 10:—

AS ASSOCIATES* (47).

BARGMAN: Robert Frederick [S. 1906] (Dorking).
 BAXTER: James Alex. Manson [Special] (Edinburgh).
 BENNETT: Thorold [S. 1907].
 BESANT: Hubert Saxton [S. 1908].
 BRITTAN: Harold William [S. 1910].
 CASTELLOW: Charlie [Special] (Roundhay, Leeds).
 CLARKE: John Moulding [S. 1909] (Preston).
 COWDELL: Charles Joseph Morton [S. 1908] (Leicester).
 CROUCH: Frederick Alfred [S. 1910] (Brighton).
 DOVASTON: John [S. 1905].
 DOWDESWELL: Frank [S. 1908].
 DURRANT: Arthur Michael [S. 1908] (Hemel Hempstead).
 EDWARDS: Sidney James [S. 1910].
 GROUND: John Kingston [S. 1907].
 JOHNSTON: Bruce [S. 1909].
 KNEWSTUBB: Joseph John [Special] (Penrith).
 LARSEN: Arthur Wilhelm [Special Colonial] (New Zealand).
 LENTON: Frederick James [S. 1909] (Stamford).
 LING: Richard Bertram [S. 1905].
 LOVELL: Richard Goulburn [Special] (Eastbourne).
 LUCAS: William [Qual. June 1911, S. 1908].
 MARTIN: Henry Ray [S. 1908].
 MEIKLEHAM: David Lang [S. 1907].
 MORLEY: Francis Henry [S. 1907] (Liverpool).
 MOSS: Harold Edward [S. 1911].
 NICHOLSON: Frederick William [S. 1909] (L'pool).
 ORDISH: Roland [S. 1908] (Ilkeston).
 OXLEY: Wilfred Benjamin [Special] (Leicester).
 PHILLIPS: Arthur Todd [S. 1910].
 ROBINSON: Harold Graham Fector [S. 1910] (China).
 RUSSELL: Andrew Laurence Noel [S. 1911] (Jedburgh).

* Except where otherwise mentioned all the candidates passed the qualifying examination in November 1911.

SCOTT: Bernard Wardlaw Habershon [Qual. June 1911, S. 1909].

SELWAY: Edward Ralph Douglas [S. 1909].

SINCLAIR: William Braxton [S. 1904].

STEWART: Henry Sinclair [Special].

SWASH: Frank Stanley [Special] (Llandrindod Wells).

WAUGH: Edward Henry [Qual. June 1911] (Johannesburg).

WELFORD: Arthur [Special].

WHITE: Charles Herbert [S. 1905] (Bristol).

WHITEHEAD: Thomas Gustavus [S. 1909].

WHYMPER: William [S. 1908].

WILCOCKS: Conrad Birdwood [S. 1907] (Reading).

WYLD: Robert Stodart Balmorie [Special].

The Secretary announced that the Council, pursuant to By-law 78, had admitted the Northamptonshire Association of Architects to alliance with the Royal Institute.

Mr. Horace T. Bonner [A.] in accordance with notice, moved: "That it be an instruction to the Council that in any future or amended Charter, or By-Laws under such future or amended Charter, an equal number of Fellows and Associates be elected to such Council exclusive of the President, 4 Vice-Presidents, and Hon. Secretary or Secretaries; and that only one list of candidates eligible for election to such Council shall be printed and issued at one date prior to such election containing the names, addresses, and qualifications of all candidates duly nominated for such election."

Mr. K. Gummell [A.] seconded the motion.

Mr. Frank Lishman [A.] moved as an amendment that the number of Associates on the Council be increased by half as many again, bringing the number up to nine.

After further discussion on Mr. Bonner's motion, Mr. Herbert Shepherd [A.] proposing to second the amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. Bonner pressing for a vote on his resolution, and the President having explained that as the proposal involved an alteration of a By-law Associates were not entitled to vote thereon, Mr. Bonner accepted the President's offer to bring the matter before the Council, who he promised would give it their careful consideration and report upon it to the General Body.

Mr. Sydney Perks, F.S.A. [F.] in accordance with notice, moved: "That every speech delivered at any Business Meeting shall be published in the JOURNAL at the earliest date after the Meeting, subject only to revision by the author, and that the Council be requested to take the necessary steps to carry out this resolution." To this he added the words "If the Editor is of opinion that any words are libellous they shall not be printed."

Mr. Wm. Woodward [F.] seconded the motion, substituting, with the mover's assent, the word "Chairman" for "Editor."

Mr. Edwin T. Hall [F.] moved as an amendment to omit the added sentence and to insert the words "Subject to such editing as the Chairman of the Meeting may think fit."

Mr. H. H. Statham [F.] seconded the amendment, which was put to the Meeting and carried.

The resolution as amended having been put as the substantive motion, it was thereupon

RESOLVED, That every speech delivered at any Business Meeting shall be published in the JOURNAL at the earliest date after the Meeting, subject only to revision by the author and to such editing as the Chairman of the Meeting shall think desirable, and that the Council be requested to take the necessary steps to carry out this Resolution.

The proceedings then closed, and the Meeting separated at 9.45 p.m.

